The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7626.—VOL. XLVI. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th October, at Tarree, Manning River, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Hawkins, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at Northumberland House, Jamison-street, the wife of Arthur Whalley, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. Anderson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, 19th October, at her residence, Remuera, near Auckland, New Zealand, after a long and painful illness, aged 56, Dorothea Rurehd (native of Lubeck), the beloved wife of Mr. John Sauerbier, for several years a resident in Sydney.

On the 29th October, at his residence, 236, Clarence-street South, Frances Elizabeth Veitch, aged 38 years and 6 months, leaving an affectionate husband and two children.

On the 13th instant, at Clare House, near Windsor, Emily Redmond, youngest daughter of the late John Larkin Scarvell.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

COROMANDEL GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S s.s. LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be dispatched with the English Mails, for Auckland direct, on the 15th November, at noon.

No goods received after 12 o'clock, THIS DAY.

For freight and passage, apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S s.s. PRINCE ALFRED, E. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched with the English Mails on the 15th November, at 8 p.m., for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, the Bluffs, and Taranaki.

No goods taken after noon, THIS DAY.

For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, and TARANAKI, without transhipment.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's S. S. AIREDALE will be despatched for the above ports on the 25th of November.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of November.

FROM SYDNEY

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

FROM MORPETH

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.
To BRISBANE direct.—CLARENCE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after 4 p.m.
To MARYBOROUGH.—CLARENCE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after 4 p.m.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON (for passengers only).—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The SAMSON, and IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 25th November, and 9th December.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for BRISBANE and WIDE BAY.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship CLARENCE will be despatched for the above ports THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at 5.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE A. S. N. Company's steam tug BUNGAREE can be engaged for TOWING, by application to SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

Sussex-street, 10th November.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MUNDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Steamer, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGO.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, at noon.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship GRAFTON for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THIS DAY.

From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7, 8·30, and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Fares.—Return cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage return, 1s. 6d., being NINEPENCE each way.
Refreshments on board at moderate charges.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s. Children, 6d.—PHANTOM leaves Elliott's Wharf,

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 6.0	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 5.0

The fast and commodious steamer BREADALBANE will shortly be placed on this line, to run in conjunction with the PHANTOM.

Monthly tickets, at 30s. each.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—The PREMIER, running every day, leaving

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Watson's Bay
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	8·30 a.m., 12, and 5 p.m.

Fare 6d.

STEAM TO MACLEAY.—NEW MOON, 48 hours after arrival. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR MACLEAY.—Schooner GAZELLE, first fair wind. W. DALTON, Market Wharf.

WOODPECKER, for MACLEAY. Enquire of RODDAM and LESLIE, Lime-street Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner HELEN sails on MONDAY. W. WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

WILLIAM AND ANN, for SHELLHARBOUR, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. All goods must be sent down immediately, and freight paid in Sydney.

JAMES DUFFIN, agent, 105, Sussex-street.

FOR THE MORUYA AND TUROSS RIVERS.—The SARAH, W. NICHOLLS, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next.

FOR GRAFTON and CLARENCE RIVER.—The schooner PERSEVERANCE, A. SYKES, master, will be despatched end of this week.

For freight, &c., apply to KIRCHNER, BROTHERS, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The unrivalled clipper-built schooner WAVE OF LIFE has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.

For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner RED JACKET, captain COX, will commence loading on SATURDAY, and have quick despatch.

MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of the world, a first-class clipper BRIG, carrying over three hundred tons. HENRY FISHER and SON.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON.—☞ The favourite regular trader BUONAPARTE, J. W. ROBB, commander, is now fast loading, and, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner DUKE OF WELLINGTON, G. ANDERSON, commander, is, at the urgent request of shippers, detained until TUESDAY, on which day she will positively clear at the Customs and proceed to sea.

For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Liverpool-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT CURTIS, ROCKHAMPTON.—The A1 regular trader JEANIE DOVE, T. LAKE, commander, is fast receiving cargo and will sail immediately.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig MARGARET THOMPSON has room for a few tons light freight, if engaged at once, as she sails positively on MONDAY next.

Apply to the captain, on board; or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The A 1 brig, SEA NYMPH, STEPHENSON, master, will have quick despatch for above port.

For freight or passage apply to captain on board, at Victoria Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ To follow the Alice Cameron.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander (now hourly expected), will be despatched eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ALICE CAMERON for AUCKLAND—☞ Will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and will sail TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 clipper brig WINDHOVER, 210 tons, M'LEAN, master, fast filling up, at the North end of Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to J. J. PEACOCK, Millers' Point; or T. G. SAWKINS, Sydney Exchange.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—☞ The unrivalled clipper and favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander (now hourly expected), will be quickly despatched.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—The clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY, 100 tons.

For freight or passage apply to S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The beautiful A1 clipper schooner MARCHIONESS, P. HURLEY, commander, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will clear at the Customs on SATURDAY MORNING, and sails at noon.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

☞ A few horses can be taken on deck.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—(Nearest port to the Gold-fields of British Columbia.)—The new first-class clipper-built barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, W. WEBB, commander.

For passage only apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine first-class ship MORNING STAR, JAMES JOHNSTON, commander, now lying in the stream, has room for a few tons light freight. This vessel offers superior accommodation for first and second class passengers, and presents the most eligible opportunity to proceed to the above port, likely to offer for some time.

For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR FEBRUARY SALES.—For LONDON.—For Wool only.—The well-known and favourite ship JASON has the bulk of her cargo on board, and, being full of passengers, will sail on or before 15th November.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

JASON, FOR LONDON.—To Shippers and Passengers.—Shippers will oblige by completing their shipments of wool, and sending in bills of lading for signature as soon as possible. Passengers will please pay balance of passage money at once, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

JASON, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th November, or they will not be recognised.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

VIMEIRA, for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—This favourite ship, under the command of Captain GREEN, of the Duncan Dunbar, will sail on 15th December. Wool received at Talbot and Co.'s stores.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship QUEEN BEE, 726 tons register, HENRY BARNETT, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail early in December. This ship offers first-class accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BARNETT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 15th January, 1863.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP SARAH NEUMANN, from LONDON.—The CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass Entries immediately for Campbell's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered at Customs, landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after leaving the ship's tackles. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned when orders for delivery will be given.

Captain SWEET will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract whilst in this port.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—☞ The celebrated clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, A1 at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is open for freight or charter to any part of the world.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the brigantine SARAH ANN, 200 tons burthen. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FREIGHT.—TIMBER—from Brisbane Water to Sydney. Apply W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, a first-class SCHOONER. HENRY FISHER and SON.

FOR SALE, the schooner CARNATION. Apply to RODDAM and LESLIE, foot of Erskine-street.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—The fast and powerful steamship BREADALBANE will shortly be open to engagements for towing ships to and from sea at lowest possible rates. Apply S. H. WILSON, agent, Circular Quay.

WRECK OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Notice to Owners and Masters of Coasters.—The A. S. N. Company will allow SALVAGE at the rate of 50 per cent. on value of all stores and gear saved from the wreck of the above vessel, when landed at their wharf in Sydney. Full particulars can be had by application to

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

SHIPPING SUPPLIES.—The undersigned are prepared to supply shipping with LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE, at wholesale prices, on the shortest notice. RICHARD NESBITT and CO., shipping and general produce dealers, 181 and 183, Lower George-street.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Seventh Call.—Notice is hereby given, that a seventh call of £2 per share will be payable at the office of this Company, No. 2, Exchange, on MONDAY, the 1st December next. J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

NOTICE.—UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—A Branch of this Bank has been opened at ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland.

JOHN F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.

7th November, 1862.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF CATHERINE VIVIAN, supposed to be residing in or about Sydney, will call at Mrs. MALABAR'S Board and Lodging House, 79, Clarence-street, Sydney, she will hear of her son JACOB VIVIAN.

NOTICE.—CHARLES LITTLE, per Mangerton, 1856, CALL at 125, King-street, Sydney. News from Home.

SOMERTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.—HENRY and LOUISA HUNT (maiden name Dyer), of Charlton Adam, near Somerton, Somersetshire, who sailed from Southampton on the 5th June, 1862, for Queensland, are requested to communicate with WEBB and BOOTH, commission agents, Sussex-street, Sydney, where they will hear of their Brother, HENRY DYER. Any person that can give any information respecting the above parties will be thankfully received.

WILLIAM WEBB, native of Wenden, Essex, who came to Sydney in the Regina, will hear of his friends by writing to J. THURGOOD, Frederick Town, Macleay River.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, Letters for you at Mr. MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rates of Insurance on goods PER STEAMERS, free of p. average, are as under.

To or from	Per cent.	To or from	Per cent.
Brisbane or Ipswich	¼	Auckland (direct)	½
Wide Bay	¼	Nelson	1
Port Curtis	1	(With ½ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Rockhampton	1½		
Port Denison	2	Clarence River	1
Melbourne	¼	Newcastle	½
Hobart Town	¼		

On gold or specie—special.

C. M. SMITH, manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY submit the following as their scale of rates for goods shipped per coasting steamers to or from

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Brisbane or Ipswich	½	Clarence River	1½
Wide Bay	½	Newcastle	½
Port Curtis	½	Hunter River	½
Rockhampton	1½	Auckland	½
Port Denison	2	Nelson	1
Melbourne	½	Hobart Town	½

Wool risks to London 2 per cent. with average recoverable on each bale, and risks to or from all other foreign ports accepted at the lowest current rates. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all premiums.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November instant, at eleven a.m., to consider the matters specified in the following requisition.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 3rd November, 1862.

To the President and Directors.
Bank of New South Wales.

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, holding not less than 250 shares in the capital stock of the bank, request you will call a special general meeting of proprietors, as required by clause 78 of the deed of settlement, to adopt the report of the committee appointed on 26th April, 1854, upon the means of increasing the remuneration of the Directors from £500 to £1200; and that of the Auditors from £100 to £200; by alteration of clauses 51 and 98 in the deed of settlement, which fix the respective amounts of remuneration, such alteration to take effect from the 1st instant.

Dated at Sydney, 31st October, 1862.

J. de V. Lamb,	J. S. Willis,
George Hill,	Edwin Daintrey,
William Dangar,	G. M. C. Bowen,
(by his attorney, Fred. H. Dangar).	James Gilchrist.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors or shareholders in the SYDNEY TURKISH BATH COMPANY will be held, at the Company's office, Bligh-street, Sydney, on TUESday, the 2nd day of December next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the advisability of dissolving the said Company, and selling, or otherwise disposing of, the property thereof.

Dated this twenty-third day of October, A.D. 1862.

By order of the Board of Directors.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, solicitor for said Company.

NEW SCHOOLROOMS, NEWTOWN.—On TUESDAY next, November 18th, a Public TEA MEETING will be held in the Schoolrooms adjoining the Congregational Church, in commemoration of their being opened for educational purposes. Tea on the table at half-past 6. After tea the meeting will be addressed by several ministers of various churches and other gentlemen.

CRICKET.—Gentlemen desirous of forming a Cricket Club at the GLEBE are requested to attend a MEETING, at the University Hotel, THIS DAY the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

ORWELL CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING of Members, THIS EVENING, usual place, half-past 7.

TO THE ELECTORS of MACQUARIE WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. ALEXANDER MOORE will be held THIS EVENING, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Mr. Patrick Fox's, Colonnade Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and King streets, for the purpose of securing his return as Alderman for the ward. Mr. Moore will address the meeting.

J. SIMPSON, hon. secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—Gentlemen, having consented, and determine to contest the forthcoming election for your ward, I shall do myself the honour to meet the electors as often as possible previous to the day of election, for the purpose of explaining my views on matters connected with the Corporation.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to remain your most obedient servant,

W. PRITCHARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—The friends of Mr. W. PRITCHARD, who are favourable to his election, are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Sewerage Rates.—A Notice requiring payment of the above rate will be issued from the Town Hall (on every elector of the Ward), during the ensuing week, and in default of same not being paid, summonses will be applied for recovery of the same. Electors of the Ward, will you support the party in favour of this iniquitous rate as Alderman of your Ward? Certainly not. Then vote for MOORE.

WATER RATE.—Electors of Macquarie Ward, vote for MOORE as Alderman, who will endeavour by every legitimate means to reduce the above rate. The Corporation Bill now before the Legislative Assembly gives the present Aldermen the power to charge 7s. 6d. for each room in every house. Abolish monopoly. Why support a tax like this for the common necessary of life? Cheap water, and Moore for Alderman.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Mr. M. CHAPMAN'S Central Committee Rooms, at Mr. JAMES KELLY'S, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Mr. M. CHAPMAN'S Committee meet every evening at the Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD, do not pledge your Votes at the election will be contested by Mr. JOHN BOURIGAN.

THE RATEPAYERS OF WATERLOO are requested to attend a Public MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING, in the Foresters' Hall, Botany-street, at half-past seven o'clock, to consider the conduct of the Councillors in the expenditure of the Municipal rates, and other matters.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—The Battery Rifle Medal will be shot for at the Volunteer Butts, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Members desirous of competing are requested to attend.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain.

SHAM FIGHT, PARRAMATTA.—The Athletic Sport Committee are requested to MEET at the Volunteer Club, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock, to settle the accounts.

CHAS. W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

MASONIC PICNIC.—All ACCOUNTS against the Committee are requested to be SENT in to the HALL, York-street, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th instant, for liquidation, as the committee will meet on that night, at 8 o'clock p.m.

JAMES CALDER, jun., sec.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS RELIEF FUND.—Treasurers of Local Committees, and other persons having collected moneys in aid of the fund, are requested to transmit them to the Treasurer of the General Fund (the Mayor of Sydney), at the Town Hall, by the 19th instant. It is respectfully suggested that where the collections have not been completed, same on account should be sent in, leaving the balances to be transmitted by future mails.

JAMES OATLEY, Treasurer.
CHARLES KEMP, } Honorary
W. HANSON, } secretaries.

THE UNDERSIGNED will forward all descriptions of goods or colonial produce to any part of England, the continent of Europe, or the colonies.

FREDERICK EDSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Continued success of the drama of Life in the South, in which Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM will appear in the character of Capitola.

THIS EVENING, November 14th, will be presented the great drama of

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

THE RIFLE, and HOW TO USE IT.

On SATURDAY, November 15th, will positively be produced the great drama of JANET PRIDE, with splendid new scenery, music, dresses and appointments. This drama will be presented in a style of magnificence transcending anything yet attempted during the present season.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee..... Mr. WILLIAM DIND.

Farewell BENEFIT of the eminent artiste,

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,

who will have the honour of repeating his famous impersonation of

HAMLET,

and positively the last night but one of his re-engagement: supported by Mr. H. N. WARNER, Mrs. C. POOLE, and the excellent Victoria Company.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 14th, will be presented for the last time this season, Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....Mr. Barry Sullivan.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled

SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

The Last Night of Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.

On MONDAY, the Opera of

SONNAMBULA.

The Lessee having made an arrangement with the Messrs. HOWSON—Mr. JOHN and Mr. FRANK HOWSON—so long known in Sydney and the colonies, who will appear in some of their favourite Operas for a few nights only.

The Orchestra will be increased for the occasion, conducted by Mr. FRANK A. HOWSON.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS, &c.—Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS (lessee of the Haymarket and Princesses Theatre, Melbourne), having purchased of Mr. Richard Younge Falconer's great Irish drama, "The Pop o' Day," is prepared to negotiate for its production. Mr. Simmonds is the sole proprietor in Australia of this extraordinary drama, now being acted in London and Melbourne with unexampled success, and no piece presented under the above title, without his authority, can be genuine.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-st. North, THIS EVENING.

MANLY BEACH.—Fairy Bower Hotel.—This Establishment is now open to receive Visitors and Boarders. Fishing boats always ready. A more delightful spot cannot be found for the summer season.

CREMORNE will open on MONDAY. Splendid Band and list of entertainments.

CREMORNE.—A great fund of Amusement prepared for MONDAY.

CREMORNE.—Fare, to and from the Gardens, including admission, 1s. 6d. ☞ No extra charge.

CREMORNE STEAMERS from Stairs opposite Water Police Office, Circular Quay.

CREMORNE STEAMERS run from 3 to 12 o'clock. Come early.

NOTICE.—The CREMORNE HOTEL is now open, and contains a well-selected stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the very best qualities, which will at all times be supplied at Sydney prices. Picnic parties and public bodies accommodated.

JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., proprietor.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—An EXAMINATION will be held at this College on December 15th, and following days, for two Scholarships. One of these can only be held by a student purposing to matriculate at the University in February, 1863, and who at the commencement of the examination will not have exceeded his twentieth year. The other is open to the competition of those who will commence their second academical year in February, 1863. Each Scholarship is of the value of £50, and is tenable for one year. For further particulars apply, either personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College.

BRIGHTON BATHS, MANLY.—These capacious Baths have been RE-OPENED under the superintendence of Mrs. and Mr. MELVILLE, Sen., who pledge themselves to keep them efficient and respectable. A portion has been fitted up for families and single gentlemen, who are solicited to inspect the same before fixing their sojourn at Manly. There is an apartment expressly for invalids, with bath, &c. N.B.—The best well of soft water in Manly.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, from a paddock at Cook's River, one Bay HORSE, 16 hands high, black points, branded C under saddle. Whoever will return the same to Mr. CHARLES AARON, pawnbroker, Kent-street, near Market-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, from the South Head Road, a Green and Red KING PARROT. By bringing it to Mr. W. SHARP'S, will receive the above reward.

FOUND, on board the Masonic Picnic Steamer, a PARASOL. Apply 375, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a black HORSE, with saddle, branded P off shoulder, collar mark, and sore back. The owner may have the same by giving a description and paying expenses to R. HUGHES, Glebe.

LOST, a BOAT, painted green outside and stone colour inside. Any person returning her to BUCKLEY'S Baths will receive £1 reward.

LOST, a PEACOCK. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to Camperdown Grove, Newtown.

LOST or MISLAID, on the 11th instant, a small ACCOUNT BOOK, containing two Promissory Notes for £50 each, drawn by James Cole in favour of the undersigned. Any person finding same, and leaving it at R. JONES, Esq., solicitor, office New King-street, shall be rewarded. DAVID CROSS.

Sydney, 13th November.

£2 REWARD.—STOLEN or Strayed, out of a Paddock belonging to Mrs. R. L. Jenkins, on Friday, 24th October, one Saddle HORSE, colour roan, with black points, black mane and tail, dark head, branded X on near shoulder, and mark of a kick on one hock, collar marks. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the horse and conviction of the thief, and 10s. if strayed. GEORGE HARRIS, Mount Ramsay, Pitt Water.

CAUTION.—All parties are cautioned against negotiating a DRAFT on the Burrangong Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, in my favour, for £50; the same having been STOLEN from the Lambing Flat Mail, and payment of which is stopped. JOHN HAYDEN, Campbelltown.

NOTICE and CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against dealing with any one other than myself for any portion of the cargo of sugar ex Celeste and Amelia, Captain Rosiers, from Bourbon, consigned to me, now lying at Moore's Wharf, the same being claimed by me, and of which I hold bill of lading.

Dated this thirteenth day of November, 1862.

VIAL D'ARAM.

TO MARGARET TONKS.—I hereby give you notice that it is my intention to marry again, unless you return home within three months from the date hereof.

JOHN TONKS, Campbelltown, November 12th, 1862.

ALL PARTIES are hereby cautioned from HARBOURING my SON, GEORGE DAVIS, or they will be punished according to the law.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Liverpool, 13th November.

CAUTION the public against purchasing a HORSE and CART from my son JAMES SEERY, as he is under age. ELIZABETH SEERY, Petersham.

TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.
UNRESERVED SALE,
MONDAY NEXT.
ROCKHAMPTON SUBURBAN LAND,
In lots to suit purchasers.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WATER FRONTAGE,
TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.
The only available deep water frontage near the town for SALE on
MONDAY NEXT,
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
GREAT SALE OF SUBURBAN LANDS in the neighbourhood of the
TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ROCKHAMPTON.—EARLY SELECTIONS of Suburban Lands, nearly adjoining the Town, in lots to suit purchasers, will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

TUITION IN DRAWING—pencil and crayon—by a Lady. Schools attended. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS are required for the undermentioned Works necessary in the construction of a Railway from the Great Northern Railway, near Waratah, to the "Lambton Colliery," viz.:—

Earth Work
Timber Work
Pile Driving
Iron Work
Fencing
Sleepers.

Plans and specifications to be seen, and full particulars may be obtained, on application to Mr. WEAVER, engineer, Mort's-buildings; or to Mr. CROUDACE, manager, Waratah.

Tenders are to be delivered to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant.

The lowest, or any, tender will not necessarily be accepted.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD and M. YOUNG.

3, O'Connell-street, Sydney, November 7, 1862.

COAL and CARRIAGE.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, for the supply of such quantities of COAL as may be required by this Company from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863.

The prices of screened and small coal to be stated separately.

The tenders to state whether the small coal is passed through one or more screens, and to describe the width of the spaces between the bars of each screen.

The tenders are also to specify the rate per ton for delivery on board; for carriage to the Wharf of the Gas-Works, Darling Harbour; or for both of these services combined, at the option of the party tendering.

The tenders to be sealed up, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Coal," or "Tender for Carriage of Coal."

Terms of payment—Cash on delivery.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application to the Company's Engineer, at the Gas-Works.

R. MANSFIELD,
Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 13th November.

TENDERS for supplying 100 to 200 tons best Adelaide silk-dressed FLOUR, free on board at Adelaide, will be received till 22nd instant. Terms, cash, on receipt of bills of lading, or as may be agreed on. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 18th (labour only) for the Alteration of a Cottage, in Woolloomooloo, into two Houses. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

NOTICE.—VICTORIA LINE of AMERICAN WAGGONS will load as under—
Two for BATHURST, on SATURDAY.
One for LAMBING FLAT, on SATURDAY.
Two for GOULBURN, on SATURDAY.
Two for LACHLAN, on SATURDAY.
GEORGE FOX and CO., Express Offices, 479, George-street.

CORNS.—Corns, Bunions, defective Nails, Warts, and all impurities of the Feet cured without the slightest pain, by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-street, Sydney.

CORNS speedily removed by the infallible solvent prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 1, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-st.

FRIDAY'S FISH DINNERS. Post Office Hotel. Ten minutes past 1 sharp.

GLAISTER'S new Excelsior Photographic Gallery, 253, Pitt-street, three doors south of his old establishment.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 54, Wynyard-square. REMOVED from 11, Hunter-street.

MRS. NORDEN, Purchaser of Left-off Clothes, 169, South Head Road. Letters attended to.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will REMOVE on 1st January, 1863, to New Stores in Clarence-street, now being erected by Captain Russell. CHURCH, BROTHERS.

N.B.—Their present premises are to LET for one year or more.

PORTRAITS, from 2s 6d. PICKERING'S, Brick-field-hill, between Bathurst and Liverpool-streets.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. HOPKINS, Midwife, Hamilton-street, second house from Hunter-street.

MONEY to LEND, on Town or Country Securities, SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange, Sydney.

£175 WILL be given for £150; security, bill of sale and board and lodging. A. Z., HERALD Office.

HOROLOGY.—JOHN FORRESTER, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, takes this opportunity of returning his warmest thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the countenance and support bestowed on him during the past twenty-five years, and begs leave to state that he carries on the business, in all its branches, as usual, at the old premises, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, George-street, 374, George-street, Sydney, November 6th, 1862.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1863.—JUST RECEIVED, ex Maid of Judah, commercial, official, and legal sizes of LETTS' DIARIES for 1863, for pocket and office use in great variety and in various bindings.

JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

On Wednesday evening the following papers were read at the Philosophical Society's monthly meeting in the hall of the Australian Library, Sir John Young in the chair.

The first paper—having reference to the climate, products, and capabilities of the Fijis—drawn up by the Vice-consul, Mr. R. J. Swanson, was read by his Excellency the Governor. The second by Mr. John Tebbutt, jun., of Windsor.

On the Climate and Capabilities of the Fiji Islands.

Mr. Swanson states that wool will ere long become an article of considerable export; already two shipments of sheep have arrived, the last one to the number of 540, and several parties who have invested in sheep land in this group are now engaged in making arrangements to stock their runs.

The whole of the northern coast of Vanua Levu is, more or less, sheep country. The northern and western shores of Viti Levu, from Tova Peak to Nagrada, is also sheep country, and a large portion of it of very first-rate quality. On this coast considerable tracts have been purchased by men from Victoria, and there is no doubt that before long there will be quite a number of sheep in that part of the country.

Dr. Browes, the proprietor of Wakaya, has 250 sheep on his island, and I estimate that the sheep land that is there available will carry 3000 to 5000 sheep. On Makagai, adjoining, Messrs. Hennings and Browning have just landed 540 sheep, and a Mr. Winter, who is interested with them, proposes to move on to the north coast of Viti Levu.

Many of the islands to windward, as Loma Loma (where a Mr. Henry has a small flock), Kios, which belongs to an Adelaide company, the manager of which, Mr. Owen, is about to sail for Sydney in the John Wesley, in order to bring hither 1000 sheep to be placed on that island. At Matuku, Moala, Totoia, there are tracts of country available for sheep. Batiki also is almost entirely adapted for pastoral purposes.

Cattle thrive well, and there are a few owned on different parts of the group by foreigners. Dr. Browes has a small herd of twenty head on Wakaya, which yield butter and milk in abundance. It will, however, be long I think before cattle become numerous, as the climate will not allow of beef being salted for exportation; and the local demand for meat will be more conveniently supplied by sheep and pigs. True, there are tracts of country unfit for sheep, as for cultivation, where cattle can be herded for the sake of their hides and tallow; but I think many years will pass before cattle breeding will become a business.

Pigs and Goats have gone wild in parts of the group: they increase and multiply in a most extraordinary manner.

Poultry of all kinds require less care than in any other part of the world which I have visited. The woods all through Fiji are full of wild poultry.

Sugar.—The sugar-cane is apparently indigenous to the group. There are about fifteen varieties of cane, and it is cultivated in all parts of the group by the natives. Some of the whites have entered into cane growing on a small scale, and cane syrup has been made to the extent of a few tons this year which is readily sold on the spot, and used in lieu of sugar. Samples of sugar have been made of a very superior quality, and which has been quoted in Sydney at £40 per ton—Wilkinson, Brothers, to Dr. Browes—but no one resident here has the means to go into sugar-boiling.

Cotton has unquestionably been introduced into the group, for in travelling round through the different islands I have never noticed cotton growing wild in the woods, but only in the native towns, and in those localities once occupied by the natives, and subsequently abandoned.

There are, I think, *three* different varieties in the group.

This plant grows well and yields largely, but it will never, in my opinion, become an article of very great importance as an export.

Coffee has only lately been introduced into the group. I procured 10,000 trees from Toga, most of which are now growing on Waksya; some are at Wai Nunu, on Vanua Levu, and some on Nuku Moto, at Rewa. By the Emma, daily expected, we hope to receive an addition to our stock.

In a few years this plant will be abundant through the group, and the bean will become a valuable and extensive article of export.

Cocoanut Oil is at present the most important article of export, both as to quantity and value. The present yield is very far below the actual capabilities of the islands, and there is no doubt that *every* year, for years to come, we may look for an addition to our export returns in this article.

There are some parties already employed in making plantations of this tree. One company, with considerable capital, from Sydney, have invested largely in land at Na Lavu Lavu Bay, and have erected buildings and machinery, at great cost, for the purpose of cocoanut oil making.

This company are at present dependent upon the native groves for their nuts, but they are occupied in making large plantations to serve them on a future day.

There are about twenty varieties of the coco nut tree in this group, the difference existing mainly in the fruit, in size, colour, quality of husk, and of shell, and in one instance in the tree; this exception being a tree that yields fruit when not more than four feet high; it is called *Niu leka*, or short coco nut.

Tortoise Shell or Turtle Shell is obtained all through the group, and in considerable quantities. Some years ago its value was such that it was a very profitable article of trade, but latterly its worth has so decreased that it has become comparatively of small importance.

Pearl Shell is obtained in many parts of the group in small quantities, but no bed has been discovered extensive enough to induce parties to enter into the fishery on a systematic scale.

Pearls are obtained also, but none of any great value.

Beche de Mer.—Of late years, through a decreased demand in China, this article has lessened much in value, and it hardly pays to collect, although our reefs abound with it.

Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago.—These plants abound in this group. The sago palm was discovered by Dr. Seeman in large groves on the south side of Viti Levu.

Arrowroot is made by the natives throughout the group, and is used by the whites, who buy it at a cost of about two dollars per bushel.

Maize thrives well in parts of Fiji; in Kadavu a large quantity has been grown this year, which has yielded most excellently well. In the mountainous parts of the largest island, also, where the climate is more temperate than on the seaboard, maize, I feel sure, will yield well.

Vegetables.—The potato, cabbage, and onion succeed in the more temperate parts of the group; and the bean, pumpkin, and melon tribe yield in a most extraordinary manner all through the group.

The yam, taro, sweet potato, eschalot, tomato, are plentiful.

Fruits.—All the orange kind, limes, citrons, lemons, shaddocks, abound in parts of the group. The banana and plantain in all their varieties; pine apples, custard apples, and most of the fruits usual to tropical countries, are to be found here.

The grape bears but imperfectly; the peach and other European trees are in the country, but I doubt whether they will thrive. In the mountainous parts of the larger islands, I think, however, that very many of the European fruits and vegetables will succeed.

Timber.—There are many varieties of timber in the group. Some are valuable, but I do not think the trees exist in sufficient abundance to make it ever an article of export.

The Dakua, an inferior description of kauri, is our most plentiful timber.

Minerals.—Copper mines, it is said, exist on both the large islands. They are some distance inland.

Plumbago is also known to be in large quantities on the south coast of Viti Levu.

Coal, I am sorry to say, has not been discovered. Many who take an interest in the group have offered rewards to whites trading on the larger islands and to the native chiefs, but as yet without success.

Climate.—The thermometrical variations throughout the year are very inconsiderable. We have no extremes of heat and cold.

In spite of statements to the contrary, I maintain that the climate is healthy. The only disease from which the whites have ever suffered here is diarrhœa and dysentery in its various phases, and, considering the way in which many of the whites live, the excesses to which they incline, and the folly of new comers, who often heedlessly rush into all kinds of exposure and surfeit themselves on every description of unusual food, bowel complaints as the result are not to be wondered at. We have here none of the diseases so generally prevalent in tropical countries.

The climate is so much affected by local causes as to make it differ materially in the various parts of the group. Ovalou and Kadovu are notoriously the most humid; the north side of Vanua Levu and the north and west coasts of Viti Levu are as notoriously the least subject to rain of any part of Fiji. On these latter tracts of country I am disposed to think that cotton will succeed; but, as a rule, the climate is in my opinion, far too moist for the general cultivation of that plant. Hurricanes have been experienced here, but they are almost a matter of tradition, many years having intervened between the instances on record.

Soil.—The soil throughout is, as a rule, extraordinarily rich. It consists almost entirely of volcanic debris, and is of a red colour and a clayey consistency. The quality varies, but the general character is that of a rich red, stiff loam, of volcanic origin, admirably adapted for sugar-cane. The grazing country is equally fine. I calculate that land which I own will, in its native state, carry three sheep to the acre, and I do not think I overrate its capabilities. The whole face of the country is covered with cattle food; and in the course of time, if a small number of these animals were turned out and left undisturbed, they would become as numerous as they once were at the Sandwich Islands.

Labour.—The one thing needful is not to be obtained in this group. The Fijian will not work. By fits and starts, under the pressure of some immediate want, a native may be induced to work—in a way which he calls work—for a few days; so soon as his want is supplied, or the desire of obtaining some trifling article, as a knife, gratified, no offer of regular wages will induce him to continue at his *labour* (?)

The company engaged at Na Lavu Lavu, in making cocoanut oil, procure their labour from Rotuma; they send a vessel and hire fifteen or twenty natives from that island for a term, at the expiration of which they return the fellows to their own country where they hire others.

Dr. Browes has six Tanna men on Waksya, and any one entering into planting must introduce labour from abroad. For sheep-farming the Fijian will answer; the press of work on a station is periodical and not continuous, of short duration, and of such a nature as will not disagree with a Fijian's tastes.

Commerce.—The trade of the group is but in its infancy. The capabilities of these islands are only so partially developed that compared with what future years will discover we may be said to have no commerce.

There are about forty small vessels, varying from three to twenty tons, schooners and cutters, besides a number of small boats engaged in collecting produce: this is bought by resident merchants or by calling ships, and it consists of the articles already enumerated.

Foreign Population.—Our foreign population has latterly considerably decreased in number; the present residents are more or less all engaged in trade. Mechanics are numerous, and men engaged in planting and stock-rearing are adding from time to time to their forces.

Half-Castes.—These people are employed principally in the numerous small vessels here; as a race they are indolent and not to be trusted. They make good sailors; they number about two hundred.

On the Comet of August and September, 1862.

Mr. John Tebbutt, jun., then read the following paper:—

In the course of the last paper which I had the pleasure of reading before the Society, I mentioned that, in all probability, the comet which formed the subject of the paper was identical with one discovered by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, on the 3rd July. The intelligence we had received from Europe respecting the discovery of the latter was very vague, consisting merely of a brief announcement in the *Illustrated London News*, of 12th July, that a comet had been discovered as above in the constellation Cassiopea. You will remember that, on calculating back from the elements in the last paper, it was found that the comet seen here was on the 3rd July, in R.A. 76½ deg., decline, 64 deg. north. Finding this position was near Alpha and Beta Camelopardi, and therefore not far from the constellation Cassiopea, and making some allowance for the indefinite character of the announcement in the *Illustrated London News* I naturally, and, as the sequel will show, rather hastily concluded that Tempel's comet and our own were one and the same. With this conclusion I rested satisfied till the *Illustrated London News* came to hand of the 2nd August, which contained the following more precise notice respecting the discovery of Tempel's comet.

"The new comet discovered by M. Tempel at Marseilles, on the night of the 2nd and 3rd instant, near Beta in the constellation Cassiopea, we learn, was previously observed on the 2nd, by M. Seeling, at Athens. It was seen by Mr. Tempel, with difficulty, with the naked eye. With a glass it presented the appearance of an irregular oval-formed nebulosity, without any trace of a tail. On July 5th, at eleven o'clock p.m., it was near to Eta in the Great Bear."

On reading this notice it immediately occurred to me that, either the elements contained in the last paper were not so accurate as I had supposed, or that the comet discovered by Messrs. Tempel and Seeling was totally distinct from that which had been the subject of observation here. My attention was at once drawn to the subject. On discussing the whole series of observations from the 1st September to the 15th October, I found no reason to doubt the accuracy of the elements. By means of the elements I found the following for the approximate places of the comet which has been visible here:—

July 3rd.—5 G.M.T. R.A. = 76·27. Declin. = 64·6 N.

July 7th.—5 G.M.T. R.A. = 77·24. Declin. 64·52 N.

The distances of the comet from the sun and earth at those times were respectively as follows:—

July 3rd.—5. Distance from Sun 123 millions of miles; from Earth 171 millions of miles.

July 7th.—5. Distance from Sun 119 millions of miles; from Earth 162 millions of miles.

Now from the known brilliancy of the comet in that portion of its orbit which it traversed while above our horizon from the 1st September to the middle of October it is obvious that it must at the above dates have been far beyond the limits of unassisted vision. In this circumstance, then, it differs from the comet discovered by MM. Tempel and Seeling, which is stated to have been just visible to the naked eye. Again, it will be observed that the motion of our comet, although nearly in the direction of the pole-star, was only a few minutes of arc daily, whereas the other comet moved over the large arc of about seventy degrees in three days. Here, then, is conclusive evidence that the two comets were pursuing totally different orbits. On making known this circumstance to a friend my attention was drawn by him to the *Illustrated London News* of August 16th, a later date than I myself had received. It was therein stated that a comet had been discovered by Rosa at Rome, on the 25th July, which became distinctly visible to the naked eye on the 3rd August. The notice is accompanied with a rough chart showing the comet's apparent track among the stars from the night of discovery to the 20th August. The chart enables me at once to identify this comet as the one observed here, for on calculating back from the elements, I find our comet occupied precisely the positions indicated in the chart, and must have become visible to the naked eye in the beginning of August. On the night of discovery, the comet was distant one hundred and three millions of miles from the sun, and one hundred and eighteen millions from the earth. The comet discovered by MM. Tempel and Seeling might have been seen in the colony after the first week in July; but I am not aware that it has been seen by any one. It is usual for astronomers to designate the comets of any particular year according to the order of their times of perihelion passage. Taking, therefore, into account the fact that the two comets under consideration appeared in Europe almost simultaneously, and our present ignorance respecting the time of the perihelion passage of the one, I am not yet justified in designating our comet as "I. of 1862." I hoped the October mail would bring us a considerable amount of intelligence respecting the late comet, but that hope has not been realised. In the *Herald* of the 20th ultimo there is an extract of a letter from Mr. Hind to the *Times*, which confirms to some extent the results contained in my last paper. He states the comet will be nearest to the sun on the 23rd (August is implied, though not expressed, in the extract), and distant thirty-two and a half millions of miles from the earth on the 30th. He says, further: "the comet will traverse the plane of the ecliptic on the 11th September at a point distant rather more than two millions of miles from the earth's path." Now, it will be remembered that, in my last paper, I stated that the nearest approach of the comet to the earth's path had occurred on the 11th September, but that the distance between the two orbits was rather more than half a million of miles. This is about one-fourth of the distance which Mr. Hind gives. It is, however, very probable that Mr. Hind's are only approximate results, based on a few observations taken at the comet's first appearance: it is, of course, usual for astronomers to give rough results at the beginning to be gradually corrected from future observations. I think therefore it will be found, when more mature results reach us from Europe, that the comet actually approached the earth's orbit much nearer than two millions of miles. I speak thus confidently because the elements which I have given satisfy pretty nearly observations extending over six weeks. Further on I will give a comparison of the parobola, with the results derived from observation. From the meagre accounts that have reached us, it appears that the phenomena mentioned in my last paper as attending the comet were also observed in Europe during the month of August. These phenomena are described as most extraordinary, so we may expect some interesting information respecting them by the next mail from Europe. There is a drawing of the comet in the *Illustrated London News* of August 16th, from which it will be seen that the comet in its general appearance resembled that of Halley, as figured by Struve on October 8th, 1835.

Since the last meeting of the Society I have slightly corrected the elements contained in my former paper. My latest approximation, uncorrected for aberration and parallax, is as follows:—

Perihelion passage, 1862, August 23rd, ·1340 Greenwich mean time.				
Perihelion distance	0 96290			
Distance of perihelion from ascending node, according to the order of the signs	Deg 207	min. 10	sec. 12	
Longitude of perihelion on orbit.....	344	23	48	Mean equinox of 1st January, 1862.
Longitude of ascending node	137	13	36	
Inclination of orbit.....	66	9	36	
Motion, retrograde.				

Adopting the above elements, we have the following expressions for the comet's heliocentric co-ordinates referred to the plane of the Equator and the two corresponding planes:—

Log sin λ = [−9·9976609] + log sin (191°23′·96 + v)
Log tan A = [−9·0149823] + log tan (191°23′·96 + v)
x = r cos (141° 21′ 22″ + A) cos λ
y = r sin (141° 21′ 22″ + A) cos λ − x tan (141° 21′ 22″ + A)
z = r sin λ

where r is the comet's radius vector and v the true anomaly, reckoned according to the order of the signs, or contrary to the direction of the comet's motion.

I believe the elements above given will be found to be a pretty close approximation to the true ones, considering the difficulty attending exact observations of the comet, and the liability to error of the positions of the stars of comparison. In all cases, I have adopted the best authorities at command for the positions of the stars of comparison. In three instances I have been enabled to avail myself of corrections deduced from meridian observations made at the Sydney Observatory, in 1859 and 1860. As an instance of the liability to error of the southern catalogues, I may refer to my observations of the 13th October. In the comparisons of that evening, I employed B.A.C. 5558 a star of the sixth magnitude, and Lacaille one of the seventh. The latter corresponds with 5789 of the Brisbane catalogue. My comparisons of the two stars showed that Lacaille 6907 was thirty-five seconds of time west of B. A. C. 5558. Lacaille's catalogue gives the same result, but Brisbane makes it only sixteen seconds west of B. A. C. 5558. The position of Brisbane 5789 depends on one observation only, and this is the case with many other stars in that catalogue. It appears, therefore, we must be cautious in placing much dependence on the star positions of the Southern catalogues. A complete and accurate re-observation of the Southern stars, down to the eighth magnitude inclusive, more especially those between the parallels of 20 and 50 degrees declination, is a work of the highest importance, and without which we cannot expect any great advance in the astronomy of this hemisphere. The best observations of a planet or comet cannot be made available for any accurate purpose till the origins from which its position are measured are known with certainty. For the accomplishment of this great work, we must in a great measure look to our observatory: a valuable instalment of it has already been presented to the scientific world in the three volumes of observations for 1859, 1860, and 1861.

The following table contains the results of my observations, with the exception of those where the stars of comparison could not be found in the catalogues of the British Association, Brisbane, and Lacaille. The later observations will prove useful in the event of the comet not being more accurately observed elsewhere. The positions are uncorrected for parallax, and referred to the mean equinox of January 1st, 1862. The last two columns of the table exhibit a comparison of some of the places derived from observation with the corresponding positions, deduced from the parabola. In order to this comparison, the comet's places have been corrected for parallax. C and O denote respectively the calculated and observed place of the comet, and $\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\pi$, the differences of right ascension and north polar distance. The October comparisons indicate the necessity of a further slight correction of the elements, but it would be a waste of time to attempt extreme accuracy, considering the probable amount of the errors of the catalogues, and of the comparison observations themselves. The positions of the 15th October are the latest that can be depended on for a comparison; the comet's distances from the sun and earth were then respectively one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and forty-six millions of miles. I succeeded in making some observations on the evening of the 21st, but the results, owing to the excessive faintness of the comet, are liable to errors of upwards of a minute of arc; they are, therefore, not sufficiently accurate for a correction of the orbit.

Having now given you as much information as I can under the circumstances, I must take leave of the subject. The members of the society will, doubtless, find much to interest them in the intelligence which will be received respecting the comet by the English mail, now due, and that of December next.

J. T., jun.

Windsor, November.

Places of Comet (uncorrected for parallax) referred to the mean equinox of January 1st, 1862.

Greenwich Mean Time, 1862.	Star of Compn.	Authority for Star's place.	Comets R.A.	Comets N.P.D.	C—O $\Delta\pi$	C—O $\Delta\alpha$ cos π	No. of Compn.
August ... h. m. s.			h. m. s.		″	″	
29 36 6	B.A.C. 6273	B. A. Catalogue	15 46 53·6	69 31 16	+ 0·26	− 0·30	4
September: d. h. m. s.							
1 21 26 32	6253	"	15 50 19·4	75 5 48	+ 0·16	− 0·27	4
2 21 32 39	6270	"	15 52 14·0	80 45 31		− 0·29	4
3 21 39 47	6287	"	15 54 11·0	86 9 56	− 0·14	− 0·14	4
5 21 53 13	6320	"	15 58 14·1	96 14 25	− 0·19	− 0·01	4
6 22 0 0	6337	"	16 0 17·9	101 12 35	− 0·15	+ 0·39	4
7 22 6 47	5342	Sydney Obs., 1859 Catalogue	16 2 22·0	105 59 12	− 0·05	+ 0·20	4
8 22 13 34	6469	"	16 4 26·3	110 25 49	− 1·16	+ 1·05	4
9 22 20 22	6471	B. A. "	16 6 30·8	114 33 24	− 0·70	+ 1·09	4
10 22 27 10	5638	Sydney Obs., 1859 Catalogue	16 8 35·4	118 23 7	− 1·30	+ 1·14	4
12 22 40 44	6583	Sydney Obs., 1860 Catalogue	16 12 44·4	125 13 40			
13 22 47 32	6593	B. A. Catalogue	16 14 49·6	128 1 29			
14 22 54 18	6584	"	16 16 54·9	130 32 0			
15 23 1 5	6799	"	16 19 0·4	132 46 2			
October 3 23 21 57	6764	Brisb. Catalogue	16 24 11·6	135 55 24			
12 23 58 51	*B.A.C. 5555	B. A. Catalogue	16 30 13·7	139 39 40			
15 0 11 39	5661	"	16 32 10·8	139 29 56			

* B.A.C. 5555, is a double star; the *following* or easternmost star was employed in the comparison of the 13th October. Position of place of observation:—Longitude 10h. 3m. 42s. E. Latitude 33° 36′ 20″ S.

Mummel.—The Crops.—A correspondent of the *Goulburn Chronicle*, at Mummell, writes as follows, under date the 10th instant:—I have been over almost all the district, and, from the appearance of the crops, none I expect will be gathered if we do not have rain soon. Some people who thought they would have 300 bushels of wheat, will only have 100 bushels, and be lucky to get that; and, as for the hay crop, there will be little or none—it will not be worth mowing. The grubs have got at the corn already up, and potatoes we have not got them in on account of the dry weather. A Mrs. James McAleer of Mummell, had a narrow escape the other day of being bitten by a snake. She went out to look after eggs, and found a nest in the head of an old tree. She was about putting her hand in to get the eggs, when to her surprise she saw a large brown snake coiled round them. The creature at once glided off, doing her no harm except giving her a severe fright.

SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA IN CONNEXION WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The annual meetings of this body commenced on Wednesday last, 29th October, 1862, when the usual sermon was preached by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Alexander M'Ewen, from Revelations, 1st chapter, 12 and 13 verses—"And I turned to see the voice that spake with me, and being turned I saw seven golden candlesticks, and in midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle."

Thereafter, the court being constituted, the Rev. Thomas Craig, of Parramatta, was unanimously chosen as Moderator of Synod for the ensuing year.

On the roll being called, the following members answered to their names:—Ministers—Revs. John Dougall, James Milne, William M'Kee, John M'Gibbon, Cunningham Atcheson, Dr. Fullerton, Alexander M'Ewen, Mathew Adam, Duncan Ross, James Adam, Thomas Craig, James B. Laughton, William Ross, James Smith White, James Coutts, George Macfie, William Purves, Robert Stewart; Elders—Hon. John Macfarlane, M.D., Mr. Stewart Hawthorne, Mr. Patrick M'Cann.

The minutes of last year's proceedings were read and finally confirmed.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the Synod, by appointment, met in the evening for devotional purposes.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 30th October, 1862.

Synod met according to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer; after which, the business of the Synod was arranged, and overtures and reports given in.

The Chairman of Committee read the following communication from Dr. Lang, which had been received by Moderator of Synod:—

To the Reverend Alexander M'Ewen, Moderator of the Synod of Australia, &c., &c.

Sydney, 27th September, 1862.

Reverend Sir,—As the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has deemed it expedient and necessary, by its deliverance on the 30th of May last, to authorise the Reverend the Presbytery of Irvine to receive the finding at which that Presbytery had arrived, at the repeated instance of the Synod of Australia, on the 9th September, 1851, thereby professing to ratify and confirm the previous unwarrantable and unlawful act and deed of the said Synod, in pretending in the month of October, 1842, to depose me from the holy ministry as a regularly ordained minister of the Church of Scotland, which it is now universally admitted it had neither the power nor the right to do, I hereby call upon the said Synod of Australia, through you, as its Moderator, to follow the good example thus set it by so high an authority, by forthwith rescinding and repealing, at its next annual meeting, the said unwarrantable and unlawful act and deed.

As you are doubtless aware, that the General Assembly did not grant me this late redress for a grievous wrong, long standing, from a mere sense of justice, but rather from the gentle pressure of the Court of Session, to which I was reluctantly obliged to subject that Venerable Body, to bring it to a sound mind in matters of ecclesiastical law and practice, I beg hereby to give the said Synod of Australia fair warning through you, that if it shall refuse to adopt this course of penitence and justice, by simply and unconditionally rescinding and repealing its said act and deed; but shall allow the sun of this twentieth summer to go down upon its wrath, I pledge myself to do precisely the same thing here, as I have done with such good effect in Scotland, by instituting an action in the Supreme Court of this colony, within thirty days after your next meeting, against every minister of the Synod of Australia of 1842, now alive, and in this colony, who voted in the majority on the occasion referred to, laying the damages in each case at a thousand pounds.

The surviving ministers in New South Wales, who formed the majority on the occasion in question, are the Rev. James Fullerton, L.L.D., of Sydney; the Rev. George Macfie, of Pitt Town; the Rev. William Ross, of Goulburn; the Rev. Robert Blair, late of Hinton; and the Rev. William M'Intyre, A.M., now of Sydney.

I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) John Dunmore Lang, D.D.

The committee, having carefully considered the said letter, instruct the chairman to acknowledge the receipt of the same, and inform Dr. Lang that the committee, considering his letter to be couched in highly disrespectful language, decline to submit the same to the Synod; the chairman was further instructed to refer Dr. Lang to the reply of this Synod to a letter of his of the same tenor, addressed to him last year, to the effect—"That any overtures from Dr. Lang of the proper character, if made in the way prescribed by the Laws of the Church, will be readily received by this Court, and considered in a spirit of meekness, humility, and brotherly kindness."

The Synod resumed, and thereafter resolved itself into a committee of finance, for the consideration of certain accounts, which, on examination, were sustained. The costs in the equity suit of Lang v. Purves having been finally arranged, the Synod resumed.

St. Andrews Scots' Church,
Sydney, October 31.

The Synod having been constituted, the case of the Presbyterian Church at Numba, Shoalhaven, was taken up; the memorial herein having been considered, the Synod resolved to forward a reply to the effect, that in present circumstances the prayer of the memorial could not be granted.

The report of the Moderator of last year was given in, read, and approved, from which it appeared that during the year, the business of the Synod had proceeded satisfactorily, and that in several of the districts occupied by this Church the cause of religion had been maintained, and furthered to a gratifying extent; that the vacancy at Parramatta had been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Craig, late of Victoria; the vacancy at Newcastle by the translation of the Rev. James Coutts, formerly of Parramatta. That the Rev. W. Laughton had returned from Europe and resumed his pastoral charge at Bathurst; that applications had been received from several ministers to be connected with the body. That vacancies still exist at Shoalhaven, Manning, Mudgee, and Braidwood, from all of which places, however, application for the settlement of ministers had been received.—That Churches had been opened at Pitt Town, Carcoar, Cowra, and Blaney.

Grants of land for Church purposes had been obtained at Forbes and other places, and the committee appointed to manage the Chinese mission, had under the circumstances, done all in their power to realise the views of the Synod herein, without achieving that measure of success which was so much desired.

Thereupon the cordial thanks of the Synod were conveyed to the late Moderator for his efficient conduct of the business of the Church during the past year.

Synod adjourned till next day at 10 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 1st November.

The Synod having been constituted, and the minutes of last meeting confirmed, the subject of the union of Presbyterian churches in this colony was taken up, when, after considerable discussion, the following committee were appointed to prepare a draft of articles of union for the approval of the Synod, viz.:—The Moderator and Clerk, Dr. Fullerton, Messrs. Laughton, M'Gibbon, Dougall, ministers; Hon. John Macfarlane and Mr. Hawthorne, elders; Moderator, convener. The committee were instructed to report to Synod not later than Tuesday next. Synod adjourned till Monday, at two o'clock p.m.; and closed with prayer.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 3rd November.

Which day the Synod met according to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer.

Permission was given to the Presbyteries of Bathurst and Sydney to meet.

The convener of Committee on Union brought up their report, which was read, and its clauses considered seriatim. Certain alterations having been made, the report (as follows) was adopted.

The committee appointed to prepare articles of union, with other Presbyterian bodies in this colony, for the approval of Synod, have agreed to transmit to the Synod the following recommendations:—

1st. That the United Church shall be designated "the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales."

2. The articles of union adopted by the Presbyterian Church in the colony of Victoria, which in the year 1859 united themselves under the designation of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, be adopted by this Synod.

3. The committee further recommend that the Synod appoint a committee of ministers and elders, to communicate with the ministers of other Presbyterian Churches, and report, if possible, to the Synod during the present session.

Thomas Craig, convener of committee.

The Synod reappointed the committee, with the addition of Rev. Mr. Purves and Mr. Patrick M'Cann, to carry out the recommendations—the Moderator convener.

The Synod having entered on the consideration of a bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College, now before the Legislative Assembly, and having heard from Mr. M'Gibbon, a statement of certain proceedings which he, as Secretary to the Synod's College committee had taken in the matter—expressed its approval of Mr. M'Gibbon's conduct, and agreed to present a petition to the Assembly against said bill, and closed with prayer.

St. Andrews Scots' Church,
Sydney, 4th November, 1862.

Which day the Synod met according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was constituted with prayer. The Synod agreed to adjourn till 3 o'clock p.m., in order to allow the members to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Ross, the senior Congregational minister in the colony, as a mark of respect to the memory of one, whose labours in the missionary cause, and extended pastoral ministrations in this colony, have secured the esteem and gratitude of all Christian denominations.

Synod met at three o'clock according to adjournment, when the committee anent Union brought up an interim report, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:—

That this Synod, in view of the difficulties that may arise with respect to obtaining a supply of ministers from Scotland, until arrangements can be matured for the education of ministers in the colonies, conceive it would be inexpedient under present circumstances to make direct application to any of the Scottish Churches, and understanding that the difficulty has been overcome in the adjacent colony of Victoria by the appointment of agents to receive applications from students, probationers, and ministers who may be willing to labour in these colonies, and to make arrangements for sending them out, earnestly recommends the adoption of a similar course in this colony.

The Chinese mission having been brought up, the Rev. Messrs. William Moss and James Adam reported that, in pursuance of the instructions of the Synod, they had visited the Little Wombat, with a view to the evangelization of the Chinese, but found it impossible to do anything effectual in consequence of their ignorance of the Chinese language, the want of funds, and the fluctuating character of the people themselves; and recommended to the Synod that an attempt should be made to obtain the services of a Chinese-speaking missionary.

The Synod having heard the statements of Messrs. Ross and Adam, agreed to record their approval of the efforts made by their brethren, and convey to them their thanks; and while they regretted that so little has been effected for the evangelization of this large number of heathens whom Providence has brought to our very doors, resolved to appoint a standing committee, with instructions to use every effort to raise funds, and to employ (if found practicable) one or more Chinese-speaking missionaries. Committee to consist of Moderator of Synod, Rev. Messrs. Laughton, M'Ewen, Adam, and Dr. Busby; Rev. Mr. Laughton convener.

The Synod having heard the documents in support of the application of the Rev. Mr. Baker, now labouring at Yass, to be received as a minister of this church, remitted the case to the Presbytery of Sydney to make enquiries as to the reasons for Mr. Baker's desiring to disconnect himself with the congregational body to which he originally belonged, and instruct the Presbytery, if satisfied in this matter, to proceed to the settlement of Mr. Baker according to the laws of the Church.

Synod adjourned till next day at ten o'clock. Closed with prayer.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 5th November, 1862.

The Synod having met according to adjournment, the reports of the Presbyteries were called for, and being read and approved, were ordered to be engrossed as an appendix to the minutes.

The report of the committee on schools and education was brought up, read, and approved.

Thanks of the Synod were tendered to the rev. convener and committee for their diligence. The committee reappointed; Moderator convener, Mr. Milne, vice-convener.

The report stated that the number in attendance at the Synod's schools had considerably increased during the past year; that the vacancies which had occurred at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Woolloomooloo had been filled by the appointment of well-qualified teachers; that three new schools had been established; and that application for schools had been received by the Education Committee from several localities within the bounds of the Synod.

The Synod having taken up the consideration of the school books at present used in the Synod's schools, and having heard many expressions of opinion from the members unfavourable to the present books, resolved that the Committee on Education be instructed to request the Denominational Board to apply the Educational Series, published by Constable, of Edinburgh, for the use of the Presbyterian schools in this colony.

The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of Overtures. Synod resumed, when the chairman of the Committee of Overtures read a letter which he had received from Dr. John Dunmore Lang, withdrawing his former letter of date 27th September last. It was moved and agreed to, that as the said letter was never submitted to the Synod, there was no matter before the Court for settlement, and the chairman was instructed to intimate to Dr. Lang accordingly, and to add that, as intimated in the Synod's reply to a letter of Dr. Lang's of the same tenour, addressed to it last year, "The Synod is prepared to receive any constitutional proposals relating to his own peculiar position which he may think fit to make to the Synod."

The Synod adjourned till to-morrow, at three o'clock. Closed with prayer.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 6th November, 1862.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was duly constituted.

Mr. Laughton, as clerk of the Union Conference on the part of the Synod, reported that the Synod's Committee on Union had this morning met a committee of the Synod of Eastern Australia, and also the Rev. Adam Thomson, minister, and Mr. Keig, elder, on the part of the United Presbyterian Church in this colony, and that a conference had taken place, the result of which was, that the Synod was requested to forward a draft basis of union to the Moderator of the Synod of Eastern Australia in the course of the day, and also to the Rev. Mr. Thomson, which was consented to by the Synod's Committee.

The Synod approved the conduct of the committee, and agreed to forward a draft basis in accordance with the request of the committee of the Synod of Eastern Australia, and the same was forwarded accordingly. The committee re-appointed to carry on the negotiations.

Synod adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock p.m. Closed with prayer.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church,
Sydney, 7th November, 1862.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was duly constituted.

The application of Mr. Ross of Wentworth was referred to the Presbytery of Sydney.

A letter was received from the Moderator of the Synod of Eastern Australia, inclosing "Extract deliverance of that Synod in reference to the communication addressed to them by this Synod at yesterday's sederunt."

The extract (as follows) was ordered to be recorded in the minutes:

At Sydney the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which day the Synod of Eastern Australia being met and constituted "inter alia,"

The Synod having considered the basis submitted for its consideration, and it being manifest from the expression of opinion in debate, that there is such a measure of agreement as to hold out a hopeful prospect of success, the Synod resolve to appoint the following committee:—The Moderator, Rev. Messrs. M'Skimming, William M'Intyre, James Cameron, Mackenzie, Bain, Geekie, and Dr. Steel, ministers; and Messrs. Waugh, Dickson, Adam, and Stewart, ruling elders, Mr. Cameron, convener, to confer with a similar committee of the Synod of Australia, as to the final terms of union,—and further as it appears that the question of supply is the main point of real difficulty, the committee be instructed to keep carefully in view the conscientious convictions of the brethren of the Synod in all attempts to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the question.

Extracted from the records of the Synod of Eastern Australia, by Arthur H. Sherriff, Synod Clerk.

It was thereupon moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, "That a standing committee be appointed to carry on the negotiations with other churches and ministers on the subject of union, with instructions to keep carefully in view the conscientious convictions of the brethren of the Synod in all attempts to effect a satisfactory adjustment of this question. Such committee to consist of the Moderator and Clerk, Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Purvis, Mr. Dougall, Mr. M'Gibbon, Mr. Laughton, ministers; and the Hon. John Macfarlane, M.D., Mr. Stewart Hawthorne, and Mr. Patrick M'Cann, elders. The Moderator convener."

The committee were also instructed to call a special meeting of Synod, should they see sufficient cause, giving in this particular case one month's notice to the members; and the Moderator was requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Moderator of Synod of Eastern Australia.

The Rev. Adam Thomson, being present, and called on to state his views with regard to the proposed basis of union, addressed the Court, expressing his acknowledgments of the courtesy with which he had been received by the Synod, and declaring that he, for his part, was perfectly prepared to acquiesce in the proposed basis as a *terminus a quo* in future negotiations on the subject of union.

The minutes of session were read, and the business being concluded the Moderator briefly addressed the Court, congratulating the brethren on the general unanimity which had characterised the proceedings of the session

Messrs. Randle and Co. the lowest tenderers? 3. If not, under what circumstances was their tender accepted?"

Mr. ARNOLD in reply, said, so far as the Government were concerned they had no objection to giving the information, but Mr. Randle seemed to have a strong objection to it, as liable to interfere prejudicially with his means of making arrangements with sub-contractors. 2. Mr. Randle's was the lowest tender, and unless there were very special reasons the lowest tenders were invariably accepted.

INCORPORATION OF BATHURST.

Mr. ROTTON desired to ask the Colonial Secretary, without notice, when it was purposed to issue the proclamation for the incorporation of the town of Bathurst?

Mr. COWPER said it was intended to issue the proclamation without delay. It was now being prepared, and would be issued immediately.

DEATH OF JAMES HART.

Mr. W FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary, "Is it intended by the Government to institute any further inquiry into, or to take any further steps in relation to, the circumstances connected with the recent death of James Hart, at the Liverpool Hospital?"

Mr. COWPER said the Government had directed that a further inquiry should take place. The coroner for Parramatta had been instructed to have the body exhumed, and to hold another inquest.

THE DOMAIN.

Mr. DALGLEISH asked the Secretary for Lands, without notice, "By whose authority the gates of the Domain were locked from dusk to sunrise, to the exclusion of persons who desired to visit the Baths." There had been many complaints made, and he desired to know by whose authority this was done.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was the person who should have received the complaints, but he had heard of none. Moreover, he was under the impression that no such order had ever been given as that spoken of by the honorable member.

LAND SURVEYS, &c.

Mr. DANGAR asked the Secretary for Lands, "1. Why the District Surveyors are not more expeditious in reporting on lands applied for, in February last, in the Gulligal district, by Mr. Abram Johnstone. 2. When will the Government be in a position to report and decide on the various applications for land under the improvement clauses of the Land Acts?"

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted that this first question could not be put, involving as it did debatable matter. He was not disposed to admit that there had been delay, as the question implied. Mr. District Surveyor Flide had been directed to make a report of the case referred to, and more recently had been reminded to do so as speedily as possible. As to the second question, there was nothing in the Act requiring that the Government should report to any one. There were several thousands of these applications. Many hundreds had already been disposed of, and the others were being proceeded with as speedily as possible.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

On the order of the day being read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill,

Mr. WILSON said he did not understand how it was that the hon. members who were connected with the Government, and those hon. members who usually voted with them, were so disinclined to speak to the bill before the House. No hon. member on that side of the House had yet risen to defend the measure. [Mr. ROBERTSON. One minister is enough for one night.] Even the speech of the hon. the Chief Secretary himself had not been a speech in favour of the bill, or in defence of its principles. They were thus, he thought, warranted in assuming that the Government and those hon. members who usually supported the Government, were alike ashamed of this bill. No doubt there was, in that House and outside of it, a considerable difference of opinion as to many of the details which it might be deemed desirable to incorporate in any measure for the reconstruction of the other Chamber of the Legislature. This, however, he felt they might very safely assume—that a majority of the members of that House, and a very large section of the public, were decidedly in favour of an elective Upper House, believing that a second Chamber so constituted would be a desirable form of government. (Hear, hear.) He must confess he had heard, with much surprise, the hon. and rev. member for Sydney express his admiration for a House formed upon the same basis as the old system of Legislature—that single Chamber in which the nominee and the elective element were combined. [Dr. LANG: Not admiration, but preference. I said I preferred that form, when there was a single Chamber, to that which at present exists.] He would take the hon. and rev. member's opinion whichever way he liked to express it, and must say that he heard the expression of such an opinion from him with some suprise. That hon. and rev. gentleman must know that such a House, however well it might once have been found to act, could not now give satisfaction. At the time that it obtained in this colony the community was very differently constituted from what it was at present. At that time the community was almost entirely made up of two classes—the employers and the employed; but since then the circumstances of the colony had been very materially changed. When a debate took place on Mr. Forster's Legislative Council Bill nearly three years ago, the hon. the Minister for Works, merely because he objected to some details of that measure, had stated that he felt that he ought to vote against the bill altogether, and he had voted against it accordingly. On that occasion the honorable member had held that he was bound, on Parliamentary principles, to vote against the second reading of the bill without regarding the contingency of any subsequent modifications of the principle of such a measure. The opinion then expressed by the hon. member was of a not unimportant character, and he should quote it, as having a direct bearing upon the question that was now before the House. Referring to *The Sydney Morning Herald* of the 29th of February, 1860, he found that the hon. Secretary for Works had expressed himself as follows, on the second reading of Mr. Forster's Legislative Council Bill:—

> He would ask hon. members to consider what sort of a position they would then occupy in the eyes of the country. They could vote for the bill on considerations which were for a committee, while the whole question on a second reading, was whether they could approve of the principles of the measure. Suppose a committee in the same spirit as that which they were in at present had, what would they do on the third reading? He could hardly understand that any body in that House could be so ignorant of the practicable working of Parliamentary principles, as to think that this would not place them in the most untenable position in the eyes of all rational persons. If that was the course hon. gentlemen were prepared to take, why not have a Ministry accommodating enough to introduce a bill in blank, with nothing but the name and title? Then their followers would not be subject to such imputations. The preamble and title were all most hon. gentlemen who had spoken agreed to. He heard an hon. gentleman, in a tone of lamentation, say, "It is too true." He seemed to feel the humiliating position which he (Mr. A.) rather feared he was about going to accept. It was not necessary that the House should agree upon all the minor details of a bill in order to vote for its second reading, but it was necessary that they should agree to its principles. It was proposed to make the House subject to re-election, in the same manner as the Assembly—by the same electors and the same franchise. (Cheers.) He believed that no one would be able to contradict the Parliamentary principle here so ably laid down by the hon. member opposite. It was a principle which obviously did not admit of any contradiction, and one by which, if they would be consistent, they must, as members of that House, be always ready to guide their conduct. The bill they had to consider, on the motion for its second reading, was the bill as it came down from the other Chamber—not the bill as it might afterwards be possibly altered in its principles by any important amendments. The bill before them contained the principle of nomineeism, and that principle was as important—a characteristic—a feature in the measure, upon the merits of which they ought to be prepared to decide the fate of the bill. No hon. member of that House could wish to see the Upper House constituted upon the nominee principle, knowing, as they did, that that principle was one which was repulsive to the feelings of the people of this colony. The question for them to decide was, not whether the elective principle should be adopted in the reconstruction of the second Chamber, but the way in which it could be best carried out. The people's Ministry had come down to that House with the determination of supporting at least one of the most objectionable features embodied in this bill, that of a high property qualification. He confessed he could not see how that could be reconciled with the professed liberality of their opinions. Viewing the course which had been adopted by the Ministry in reference to this bill, he must say that, in common with the member for Patrick's Plains, he firmly believed the Ministry were doing all that they could to subvert the liberties of the country. (Ironical cheers from Mr. Robertson.) He regretted to state he felt convinced that such was the case; looking at the facts before him he did not see how he could possibly arrive at any other conclusion. How could they be expected to consider that this Ministry was really sincere in its professions of liberality when they were the self-confessed supporters of a high property qualification? (Hear, hear.) That announcement had been formally and officially made, and had been received by some hon. members with cheers. The qualification proposed by the bill was a high one for the town, and a comparatively low one for the country. This was, upon the very face of it, most objectionable arrangement. If he were a shepherd, residing on a station in the interior, a qualification of £10 a year was considered sufficient; whereas if he were a mechanic, residing in a city, a qualification of £50 a year value was demanded of him. This was one of the objections to the bill. But having once introduced manhood suffrage, they could not retrograde from it. He recollected how, in the course of the debate already referred to, he had heard, with extreme pleasure, the speech delivered by Mr. Speaker on the question of manhood suffrage; and as Mr. Speaker had then stated the most forcible objection that was to be found to manhood suffrage, he might, perhaps, be excused for quoting the words. Mr. Speaker had then observed:—

> No man had struggled harder than he had done against some parts of the Electoral Bill. He had since then never ceased to own that he was opposed to the extension of the suffrage. He had stated at the time that great evils would arise out of it, and he believed so still, as he did not think that the franchise should have been extended until the people were prepared by education for the exercise of the suffrage. He had never concealed his opinions from the electors who had returned him to a seat in that House, and if any electorate should choose to refuse to return him to do what little good he could for his adopted country, he should not complain; but this he would say, that he was not prepared to gain any advantage, temporary or otherwise, by a concealment of the truth. The reason he had urged at the time for not extending the franchise had been, that when once that step was taken it was irrevocable. They now saw that he had been right. They had adopted the extension, and they must now be prepared to guard against any possible mischief. But they had adopted democratic principles and they must now adopt a democratic safeguard. It had been urged by some hon. members that this second Chamber ought to be the representative of the intelligence and the property of the country, as the Assembly was of its numbers; but he differed entirely from these, and felt that they would be inflicting a deadly injury on property by doing anything of the kind. He appealed to those who thought that the Upper House should represent property to say whether, even though they could obtain such a Chamber as they wished and as he had described, it would be so beneficial as they imagined. It could not be so, because from its very initiation it would be the object of envy and of jealousy. It would be always open to the imputation that would only be too freely cast upon it that it was not acting for the people but for a particular class. Such a House would be well enough if it had power to sustain itself; but, wanting that power, the wisest course for them would be not to excite envy. Where would such a House be in the event of popular clamour arising—when the people of the colony and that House should be against it; when dissolution after dissolution should have told more and more against it—each Assembly that were returned, being more and more returned expressly to fight the battle against the Upper Chamber? What, then, would be the chance for that property which they recognised as the foundation of all their prosperity? The result of such a struggle must be to sweep away the second Chamber altogether, with all the safeguards that they were now so desirous to erect. He believed that they had been wrong in separating property from numbers in fixing the representation for that Assembly; but having done so—having adopted a democratic principle of representation—if they were to set up safeguards against the possible evils of that principle, he would say that it was not fixed upon a solid foundation. The power of the second Chamber ought to be as great as that of this Assembly, in order that it might be able to resist effectually in the event of a conflict, and so that it might be able to appeal to a constituency as large and as powerful as that of the Assembly, whose decisions it would have to control.

And then, towards the close of his speech, Mr. Speaker had said:—

> He hoped that his words would have the effect of inducing some of those who were not agreed with the bill to consent to its second reading; and of leading some of those who differed with him in opinion as to the suffrage to reconsider their decision, and to say with him that it would be more for the interest and the strength of the second Chamber that it should be based upon mature public opinion rather than upon property.

He believed that the doctrines here laid down were unanswerable; but even looking at it from the other point of view, he would ask if it could be shown that any one of the hon. gentlemen of the other Chamber were more fit to conduct the legislation of the country now that they had accumulated wealth, and become passive under its operation, than they were when they were poor men and had their energies fresh about them. There was another thing that had to be remembered, there was no aristocracy in this country. They were all democrats in this colony; the aristocrats were only those who had been lucky enough to accumulate wealth; but otherwise there was not one who was one whit better than his neighbour. All were democrats, and though some might have accumulated wealth, he denied that because they had done so they were in any better position to legislate for the country. He might take one example, that of the gentleman who had recently left these shores, and ask—when were the great days of his glory? When he was rich or when he was poor? When was it that he conferred those benefits on the colony? Not since he had become rich, but when he was a poor man, struggling amidst difficulties innumerable to make a reputation for himself. Then, again, there was another qualification, which was a quasi-educational one, giving the vote to graduates of English universities, to members of the Bar, and-to retired officers of the naval and military services who had been three years resident in the colony. Now, these particular persons did not require to have any property qualification, and thus a downright absurdity was advanced. If a person who had taken his degree at a university could be three years in this country without being able to create for himself some qualification beyond that of being a graduate, that fact alone was prima facie evidence that the individual was not entitled to have a vote. Besides this, there were many persons who took a degree at the university who were not one whit more capable of judging as to who ought or ought not to be a member than the poorest and meanest in the colony. Whatever excuse there might be for a property qualification for electors in England, there could be none here, because there was no country in the world where the rich and the poor were more on a footing of equality than they were here; and he must repeat that it had struck him with astonishment to hear the hon. Colonial Secretary tell the House, when he stated his intention to amend this bill in so many different clauses, that he had made up his mind to retain this clause with regard to the electoral qualification. He had heard no one who had risen to speak attempt to defend the principle of one electorate only, and the only question was, would it be at all tolerable even under Hare's system?—though it was scarcely to be dreamt of that that should be adopted here. He believed it to be too complicated for any person to understand it; so much so, that he did not think there were ten members in this House and the other who thoroughly understood it. [An hon. member: "It is very simple."] Possibly it might be, but they had the declaration of the Master of the Mint, who was no mean authority in mathematical matters, that it was directly the reverse. For himself he would confess that he had not understood much of it when it was first introduced into the bill, but afterwards the explanations of the hon. gentleman who had proposed it had so mystified him, that he now knew less of it than before. For that reason then he would do away with the one electorate, and the Hare system, and adopt some such a plan as that proposed by the hon. Chief Secretary. Then, again, he would like to draw the attention of the House to the provisions made in clause 19, for the retirement of members. They were first of all to be elected by a restricted qualification in the elector, whilst this clause provided another safeguard, that no person, not having a large money qualification should be allowed to retain his seat for any length of time, because it was proved that immediately after the election of President, the Council should determine by lot the name of the members in the order in which they should stand on the roll, and that they should go out by rotation in accordance with that order. Thus, if a third of the members were objectionable by their liberality to the remaining two-thirds, the majority had only got to put the names of the objectionable parties at the head of the roll, in order to secure their retirement at the end of the first three years. [Mr. GARRETT: But this cannot be lot. It is to be by lot.] Hon. members said it could not be done, but he said it could. They had got the ballot here, and yet they could make an arrangement by having a list of the members to show to one another. There was no doubt the thing could be done, and the majority who objected to certain members of the Legislative Council, could rest assured that they would be got rid of at the end of three years. He believed that provision was very objectionable. There was no person more anxious than he was to see an elective Upper House; but of this he was determined that he would join with the honorable member for Patrick's Plains in every opposition, however factious it might be, to prevent any bill passing that did not confer manhood suffrage as the basis of the elective system. With regard to the property qualification, he contended that the wealthy classes did not pay more in the shape of taxation than the mechanics, and he did not see, therefore, why they should be favoured in the manner proposed. They were told by the Colonial Secretary that there was a great apathy at the elections, and the result was a want of material. He agreed that there was a want of material, but the people had taken interest in the elections, although they had difficulty in getting men to come forward and contest them. The only remedy they had for this state of things, he said, was the payment of members, and the moment they had this there would be no lack of persons to represent the people in this Assembly or in the Legislative Council. He referred to the principles issued by the members of the Electoral Reform League, of which two members of the Government were vice-presidents, and asked how the Government could bring down such a bill as this, which provided a £50 qualification on towns, and £10 qualification in the country districts. He hoped the House would refuse to read the bill a second time, and induce the present Government to bring in a bill more in accordance with the opinions of the people.

Mr. MORRIS said he rose to address the House with no confidence in himself, because the subject was one of so much importance that in the right understanding of the question, he believed the interest of the country lay; and he was astonished to find that no hon. member had attempted to put before the House the merits of the bill submitted to them. He was sorry when the Colonial Secretary introduced the bill, if he was not prepared to put forward the merits of the proposed system that he had not given his reasons for asking the House to adopt this bill. He would state what were the principles of the bill; and he must say for himself, that he agreed with every principle of the bill before the House, so that it was unnecessary for him to say that he should vote for it.—The principles of the bill which they had been invited to discuss was election and limited nomination, but the nomination was by those elected, so that the real principle of the bill was really elective. The next principle was the establishment of the colony into one district. Here was also the principle of election by quotas generally known as Hare's system, and indissolubility of House by retirement of some of its members. And the last principle was the one which he attached the most importance to, and was the principle of election by a property qualification. He thought that inasmuch as he considered the property qualification was the principle to be engrained in the election of members for an Upper Chamber, he, of course, if this bill were not agreed to, would vote for the amendments the Government intended to propose. He thought all the members of the House were in favour of an elective Upper House. (No, no.) The great majority were in favour of it, and the party to which he belonged, and which was called the Conservative party, were all agreed about that, and he found that only some very extremely democratic people were in favour of a nominated House. With regard to the system of election, although he was strongly in favour of it, he was prepared to take the bill even if these clauses were omitted, seeing the prejudices which hon. members seemed to have to this system, but which he attributed to their not understanding it. The principle, however, most important in this bill, whatever franchise might be adopted, was the principle known as Hare's system—a system of election by quotas. There had been great prejudices towards this system, and it had been frequently observed by hon. members that they could not understand the practical working of it. He would explain to the House in a few minutes that there was no mystery in connection with the practical application of this principle. Hare's system was the only one by which representation according to numbers could possibly be secured. Under that system, a man carried his rights with him and could exercise his power of voting in whatever part of the colony he might be at the time of an election. While on this subject, he would refer to what he considered the extraordinary distribution proposed by the Government. West Sydney, the Glebe, Newtown, and Canterbury formed the Council district of Gippe, and were put down as containing 52,000 people, to whom were attached three members. The Darling district with 30,000 (in reality 40,000) was to return three members. If they looked at the census they would find that the great district of Gippe had only 13,000 adults while the Darling had 17,000 adults, and yet only returned the same number of members as West Sydney. And then it must be remembered that this district of the Darling had trebled its population within the last two or three years, and would in all probability double its numbers again in the next two or three years. But according to the system proposed by the hon. Premier it would still retain merely the number of members with which they first started. Under Hare's system, however, the electors would carry their rights with them, and in whatever part of the colony they might be in large numbers they would have the power to return members in proportion to their numbers. But honorable members did not seem to think the electors would understand how they were to vote. This, however, appeared to be very simple, and he thought honorable members had been somewhat puzzled, because the originator of this system had thought it desirable to provide for all kind of improbable and indeed almost impossible contingencies, and they had been more taken up in trying to puzzle out those contingencies than to understand the primary object of the measure. He would assume the whole body of electors to be 20,000, and that twenty members were to be returned. The population divided by the members would give 1000 as the quota, and so soon as any candidate obtained 1000 votes he would be returned. But hon. members would say,—supposing A has 3000 or 4000 votes, and B only 500 or 600—how would you adjust them? In such cases as that, the order of preference would be observed, the elector being permitted to have a secondary as well as a primary vote. The great principle of the system was to enable all classes and all interests to be represented in the House. By way of illustration he would assume for a moment the pastoral interest; that the residents of the pastoral districts numbered 5000; that the total population of the colony was 20,000; that the number of members to be returned was 20, and that the quota was consequently 1000. It was very clear then that the pastoral districts with their population of 5000 might return five members. It did not matter to whom they gave their primary vote. They might all give their primary vote to A, and their secondary vote to B, C, D, and E; or they might give their primary vote to any other of the five, and their secondary vote to the others. Supposing all the primary votes being given to A, and the secondary votes to the other four, when the votes came to be overlooked he would retain 1000 votes; and the same individuals having voted for B as the second best, B would have allotted to him 1000 out of the remaining 4000 votes; and C, as the third best, would have allotted to him 1000 of the remaining 3000, and so on throughout until the five members were elected. They could not return more, and indeed unless they united they could not return five. And so throughout the colony, on the assumption he had given, no matter how many candidates there might be, there would be twenty seats, and there must be either twenty quotas or twenty majorities, or twenty quotas and majorities. He had tried the system as if he were exercising his privilege as an elector, and it appeared to him to be sufficiently plain. He was aware that it was not possible for him in an address to the House to explain sufficiently all the points that arose on this subject; that could only be done in committee, by means of question and answer. The matter was really so simple that the instant one understood it he was astonished he should ever have imagined it to be difficult. He hoped that whatever this House intended to do, that they would so shape the bill that there would be a diversity in the manner in which the two Houses were established. He did not believe a man who thought for a moment on the question would desire to have the Upper House returned in the same way and on the same principles as the Lower. Supposing the Upper House to be composed of members returned for large districts, it would, after all, be a mere reflex of the majority of the community; and consequently out of a community of 100,000 people it might so happen that forty-nine thousand were not represented at all. But such a state of things could not possibly arise under Mr. Hare's system. He wanted to know why these forty-nine thousand persons were not to be represented? No reason had yet been given why the majority of the people should have the whole of the representation. This principle—which many hon. members were so fond of exalting,—of taxation and law making by representatives, was practically ignored by the system at present adopted;—the majority alone of the community made the laws and taxed the people. He would proceed to refer to the other part of the bill which was very much opposed to the feelings of a majority of this House; although he believed that there was a large number of hon. members who were not so crotchetty, but who would give their adhesion to the principle of a property qualification. One reason for his believing a property qualification to be desirable was, that the same persons ought not to return the members of both Chambers. In the address of the hon. Secretary during a previous debate, to which reference had been made, it appeared to him (Mr. Morris) that the hon. Speaker had misunderstood for a moment what were the real position, and the objects, and intentions of two Houses of Parliament, and seemed to think that the two Houses were to be in antagonism;—that there were to be two Houses so that they might watch one another and fight against one another, so as to set the democratic faotions by the ears. But that did not seem to him (Mr. Morris) to be the object of constituting two Houses. He rather considered that the two Houses should be composed of such elements as would naturally lead them to be watchful of the proceedings of one another, and to be in a position to give one another friendly counsel. We could not ignore the fact that men of the same thoughts and feelings would, when returned members of Parliament, act exactly alike. It appeared to him that it would be better in the formation of another chamber that the settled rather than the fleeting interests of the country should be represented. Some hon. members had denounced the conduct of the Ministry in supporting as a compromise this principle of election by a property qualification, and had even gone so far as to accuse them of attempting to subvert the liberties of the country. How was it possible for the liberties we enjoyed to be subverted under any qualification whatever? The people of this country possessed greater liberties than philosophers had ever conceived, and the idea of one chamber of the Legislature being able to subvert those liberties was simply absurd. With regard to the principle of a property qualification, he maintained that the duty in forming a constitution was to endeavour to secure as much as possible the representation of the intelligence of the country. Now he would defy hon. members to produce any test of the intelligence of any portion of the community, excepting property, and that he admitted would be but a rude one. ["Education."] But what possible test could there be in education? The framers of this bill had endeavoured to give the only educational test they could find, which was that of being a graduate of a University, or being a doctor, or a lawyer, or an officiating clergyman. [Mr. LOVE: "A great many of them have not much education."] No doubt; but still education was a test, although limited in its operation. Property was, however, and would be, as long as the world lasts, the only test of intelligence. A man possessed of property must have perseverance; he must also have devoted considerable attention to the changes that occurred about him. He must also be a permanent resident in the country. [Mr. HOSKINS: That is not necessary; the largest holders of Sydney property are in England.] Those were, he believed, only the exceptions. Mere reading and writing were no test of intelligence. There had been many large landed proprietors—men who could neither read nor write, but who had stamped their minds on the laws of their country. And, on looking round this Assembly he could refer to those who were not the most highly educated, as possessing the greatest influence. He contended that men could not acquire property without a great deal of self-denial. No body of men that were idlers, dissipated, gamblers, or even immoral characters, could possibly acquire property—("Oh, oh!")—although, of course, there were exceptions to the rule. The possession of property at any rate was a certain indication of a person being a settled inhabitant, and not likely to leave the country or follow a roving life in the colony. If he (Mr. Morris) looked forward to any advantage from the Land Bill of the hon. member opposite, it was that we should have a larger number of propertied people in the country, and it was that class of people we wanted—men of property attained by industry and by frugality. If the prognostications of a majority of the House were carried out we should have a largely increased number of freehold residents cultivating the soil, and therefore the number of electors would be great—so great and so numerous, at any rate, as to secure for them their proper weight and respect in the community, and as well as in this House. He might remark that the city of Sydney and County of Cumberland would, under this bill before the House, attain an enormous preponderance, inasmuch as the householders would be the most numerous class, and small freeholds would also give rise to a numerous class for whom by Hare's system a larger preponderance of rights would be retained than there would be under manhood suffrage. And this would be the case in these populous parts as compared with the country districts; but this might be expected to adjust itself in time, as the Land Bill came into full operation with its anticipated effects. He trusted the bill would reach committee. He was so anxious to see an elective Upper House—and so feeble indeed was the power of the present Council to do good that he certainly would content himself almost to receive a Legislative Council elected under any system of election. And certainly, after hearing them described as mere minors in the charge and keeping of this House, he did not look upon them as at all fit persons to hold power co-ordinate with that exercised by the Legislative Assembly. He felt that he had very imperfectly dealt with the merits of Hare's system of voting, but he believed there were other hon. members who would be able to deal with it more satisfactorily.

Mr. LOVE did not think there would be any necessity for discussing Hare's system, because the country was so thoroughly against it, and it was so imperfectly understood that every one believed it would never become the law of the land. He considered it to be a system that would never work well in this country; it might look well in theory, but would be impracticable. Too much power would be left in the hands of the Registrar-General, who could almost return what members he pleased. He trusted that this bill would not go into committee at all—that those members opposed to a property qualification, would vote against the second reading. He objected to the indissolubility of the Council; if this were admitted the Assembly might be dissolved, the Ministry resign, the Governor be recalled, yet there would be this one branch of the Legislature enjoying existence, being the only permanent portion. His greatest objection to the measure was the property qualification. He believed it would leave without votes three-fourths of the constituency that did him the honour of sending him into the House as their representative. He believed that the whole of the labouring classes, and mechanics, and a large class of clerks in the city would be refused the privilege of voting for members of the Legislative Council. Many of these men were as intelligent, as well educated, as well versed in politics and history as the propertied classes. He should feel that he was betraying the trust imposed in him if he voted for this bill getting into committee, and he should never be base enough to betray that trust. They had sent him into the Legislature to guard their rights, one of which he considered to be that they should have the privilege of voting for members of the Legislative Council. He had looked over the amendments brought forward by the Colonial Secretary, and he found that the bill would be made a little, but not much, better by them; but if they were sure to be carried he would refuse to vote for the second reading of the bill even on that understanding. He found that no person would have the right to vote unless he held a house of the value of £50 a-year. Now in this city three-fourths of the houses let for 15s. per week, and these were mostly occupied by mechanics, tradesmen, and clerks in different employments, men of small means, and he saw no reason why this larger class should be shut out from the franchise. He believed it to be the indefeasible right of every man paying taxes, and called upon to obey the laws of the land, to have a vote in the election of the representatives who made those laws. Another class of men who would be debarred from voting were the small squatters holding leases under the Crown, and who did not pay so much rent as £20 a-year. He knew many a squatter in the district to which he once belonged who paid but £15 a-year, whilst he paid more than £50 a-year as assessment on stock. He thought it would be a most monstrous injustice to debar these men from the franchise, and he should decidedly vote against it. It had been said that if the qualification of the electors were the same as that for the Legislative Assembly we should have only a reflex of this Chamber, and that this would not be desirable. Now he thought there was a way of curing this without robbing the electors of their rights. He thought it possible to have a qualification for members of the House, and he had no objection to that qualification being the possession of a pretty larger sum of money in landed property—say an income from that source of £250 a-year, we should then have at any rate a respectable Upper House. (Oh, oh, hear, hear, and a voice: "Why not in that way make the electors respectable?") For this reason that we did not wish to deprive them of the right to vote. By this means we should have an Upper Chamber differing to some extent from the Lower House. It was far better to have a property qualification for members than for electors. He was sorry to see the ballot ignored in this bill. It had put a stop to the riots and disturbances which formerly disgraced elections, and prevented landlords and employers from exercising any improper influence over their tenants and servants. It had worked well in every respect, and he could not understand why the Government should propose to omit it from the bill. He should be sorry, indeed, to see a Legislative Council elected under such a system as this bill contained. He would rather let the Upper House remain as it is, for with the power of expansion, and the threat of swamping held over it, there was no reason to fear that it would stand in obstruction to the Government or the Assembly. He should vote against the second reading of the bill, which, if passed, would deprive at least three-fourths of his constituents of the right of voting for members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he intended to vote against the bill, and concurred in many of the observations made by his hon. colleague Mr. Love. There was no reason that he could see which would justify any member of that House in saying that the voters, under manhood suffrage, who sent him there were unworthy of exercising the franchise in the election of members for the Legislative Council. There was one thing, however, in the speech of his colleague (Mr. Love) of which he did not approve. He did not agree with the propriety of a property qualification in the members for the other House. Such a qualification, even if it was desirable, might be evaded, as it frequently had been, both in this colony and in the mother country, by persons obtaining temporary possession of property in order to qualify for seats. This was well known, in more than one instance in this colony—by Mr. Parkes, and by other gentlemen who entered this House years ago, when a property qualification existed. As to the principles of this bill, he (Mr. Dalgleish) disagreed with them all, except the one pertaining to Hare's system. He believed that no system of representation was so perfect, or so capable of fully eliciting the will of the people as this which was called Hare's. It was impossible to define it fully in a speech, but any hon. member who carefully examined it, would see the truth of what he stated. The hon. member (Mr. Harpur) had struck the only objection that he saw to the system—in the suggestion as to two candidates receiving equal votes. The effect of this would be to throw the election virtually into the hands of one person. But the present and any other system was open to the same objection. Such an occurrence would, however, happen only very rarely. He did not agree with the drawing by lot as proposed, but would prefer to have the decision left to some impartial person, uninfluenced by personal considerations, as a returning officer should at all times be. Hare's system, he repeated, was the only true way of obtaining the will of the people, and by having the whole colony formed into one great electorate, and all the elections taking place on the one day, everyone could vote, while no person could say they voted in more than one electorate. He could not understand how members of that House could say they preferred the present nominee Chamber to an elective House under the Hare system. He was told, when he asked how it was that hon members could possibly express such an opinion, that they justified the preference indicated on the ground that, in the present state of things, there was the "swamping power" to fall back upon. He could not understand the force of such an argument as that. Was it to be supposed, if a ministry to ensure a majority should suddenly create a number of new members, that an immediately succeeding Government would be disposed to accept such a set of nominations? And if they should not accept them, what was to be done? Was it not clear that their only course in such a case would be to increase the number of members of Council to a very large and indefinite extent—so that the influence of such a Chamber might be practically nullified. If the Ministry should desire to make such appointments, it must be remembered that they would have to be made, for it would not be competent to the representative of her Majesty to object to the course proposed to be taken by his constitutional advisers. The true solution of all the difficulties that were thus likely to arise was simply this—that there ought to be no second House at all. No grounds whatever had been made out for perpetuating the existence of the second House; the parallel which some had attempted to institute between the House of Lords and a second Chamber in this colony was one which could not be reasonably sustained, and was not likely to find any supporters in that House. The only noticeable argument in favour of a continuance of the second Chamber, was that it was of service in preventing precipitate legislation. If there were any grounds for such a fear of hasty legislation the evil might be sufficiently well provided against by having revising committees—committees by whom measures might, before they were finally passed, undergo some special examination as to their details. If there was to be any second Chamber at all he was of opinion that it ought to be one which would be thoroughly competent to deal with the business of legislation, and not subject to such circumstances in respect of its constitution which left it without strength and vitality. Nothing had, in his opinion, fallen in the course of the debate which affected the bill before them. The Chief Secretary had not said anything in favour of the bill before the House. He had moved the second reading of the bill, but he had stated, when he did so, that he was prepared with certain amendments which were not in accordance with the bill. He thought a bill of this importance had never been sent down to any Legislative Assembly and received in the way this bill had. He strongly condemned the conduct of the hon member for Monaro (Mr. Garrett), who had said that he did not agree with a single line of the bill, and yet intended to vote for it. He should vote against the second reading of the bill, not because he was in favour of a nominated Chamber, which he said the people had declared with one voice should be done away with, but because he objected to the principles contained in the bill. He also contended that the amended bill, as proposed by the Colonial Secretary, was more damning in its effect than the one sent down to them. It retained the property qualification in its most objectionable form, and it gave the power of election to geographical districts. He considered they would, if they agreed to this bill, have a far worse state of things called into existence than the present nominated Upper House. He should vote against the second reading of the bill.

Mr. W FORSTER hoped hon. members who had expressed dissatisfaction at the disinclination of hon. members to enter into this debate were now satisfied. He thought it rather hard, looking at the expression of opinions they had heard, that they should be called to account for not talking, and that in addition to this they should be charged with endeavouring to burk the discussion and of showing disrespect to the other Chamber. Now, there had been no attempt to prevent hon. members from speaking if they chose, and he supposed the discussion would go on, that is if hon. members had anything to say. And with regard to the charge of disrespect to the Upper House, it seemed to him that hon. members had a curious notion of showing respect. He did not think this House was bound collectively for the speeches of hon. members, but he could not understand how any number of speeches more or less could be construed into disrespect or a wish to show respect. And he should like to hear how many speeches were required to show respect, and at what point they were to stop. The disinclination which the House showed to discuss the question he did not think was a matter of surprise when they considered the circumstances. The House had been drawn into a proceeding which had no parallel, and the House had shown by its disinclination to discuss the question that they felt no confidence in the sincerity of the present Government with regard to this question. The history of this question had been alluded to by hon. members, but he scarcely thought they had shown a peculiar feature belonging to it. He should go back to the time when the Government of which he had the honour of being the head introduced a bill, and whatever sort of a bill that might have been, the intention of carrying it out on the part of the Government had not been questioned, but they had hon. members comprising the present Government opposing this measure in a most violent and unparalleled way. They had had violent speeches from members composing the Government, although the Colonial Secretary was not among them, having crept out of the mess, but he had got his colleagues to do this sort of work for him. Now, notwithstanding this violent opposition to his bill, a bill was introduced by the hon. member a little time after, which did not differ very much from the one he proposed. It was similar in most of the leading points, but it was dissimilar as to the dissolution of the Upper Chamber, and in no other part, because it could hardly be said that the distribution of the colony into some more electorates was of any great consequence. This bill was introduced into the House by those hon. members who violently opposed his bill, and with a very great flourish of trumpets. And they had a Ministerial paper which knew how to blow the trumpet and how to take the other side; talking loudly of the liberality of the measure, although it was not dissimilar to the one he had introduced. He would not dwell on the causes of the rejection of the measure he alluded to, because it might be from the pressure on the Government with regard to other measures that they had been unable to carry it. But they had the same measure introduced into this Chamber in the next session, and he might remark, in passing, that the bill had by this time been rendered still more similar to the bill he introduced, being, in fact, the same in all particulars except as regarded the non-dissolution, and this principle being subsequently affirmed by the House, made the parallel even more complete. This liberal measure of the Liberal Government was again taken into the other House. Was there any hon. member who believed in his heart that if the Government had been in earnest and really desired to carry the measure, they could not, with the power they held in their hands, have done so? With a House that the hon. Secretary told him he could rely upon, and with members who had accepted their seats solely on the understanding that they were to make a working majority for the Government—did the House believe that the Government could not have carried the measure had they chosen to do so. The loss of the bill in the other Chamber had been entirely owing to the want of resistance on the part of the Government, and the result was that the House was still engaged in this discussion. But suppose that an excuse might be made, and the Government would scarcely want for apologists so long as the present House lasted, still what had they done now? Then the present session had been inaugurated by a promise that this question should be settled. How had this promise been kept? They had still this House in existence in the form in which they had first received it; constituted of the same working majority and sworn in the same terms of allegiance to the Government, and yet in the face of all this, the liberal measure of the Government had been metamorphosed in select committee, whilst the Government had looked on, making a few shows of resistance for form's sake, but putting up with their defeat with the greatest good humour possible. And the result of all this was that they had now this measure before the House. If the Assembly, then, looking at the manner in which this bill had been dealt with by the Upper House, and introduced here, felt disinclined to be dragged through a fictitious debate, but preferred rather to sweep the whole thing away, and go on with the other business, they were not much to be blamed. It appeared to him that it was something of this kind of feeling that had actuated honorable members. He had listened with attention to the speeches of hon. members, particularly to that of the hon. Premier, and he must say that he wished he had a little more to meet in the shape of argument on the part of those who differed from him on some points. The hon. Colonial Secretary had introduced something which might almost be called another measure, and this had greatly complicated the question the House was called upon to consider. For his part, however, he altogether declined to discuss these amendments, as it seemed to him that it would not be right to call upon him to do so. If the hon. Secretary wished such a bill to be before the House and to be discussed, he should have strengthened his working majority by sending in members of their old, instead of so have had the bill brought before the House in this shape. The same course was open to him that he took when the Land Bill was under discussion, and had he taken it he would have saved much trouble to the country and much of the time of this House. They would then have avoided the discussion on the bill of the Council, and have considered only the bill offered them by the Government. He proposed to consider the bill before the House only, not for the purpose of avoiding the charge of treating that measure with disrespect, for if honorable members chose to dismiss it without discussion they were quite entitled to do so; but because he believed that in many points it was worthy of being discussed, more so even than the bill of the Government. One of the first questions was whether there should be two Chambers or one only. He should not attempt to investigate the principles that should determine that question; for, though he had never disguised the principles he held some time ago, in the interval he had not reconsidered the question, and, even if he had, he did not think that he would have been disposed to insist upon his own views in opposition to the wishes of a majority of this House and of the country. He should confine himself, therefore, to the task of constructing the best kind of Upper House that could be had. But when he came to this, the same kind of difficulties occurred to him as met him on the question of the one or two Houses. When he heard hon members offering to give definitions or attempted definitions upon the subject of a second Chamber, it seemed to him that a great many of them were simply adopting English ideas in a spirit of imitation. [Mr. HARPUR: It had been found to work well in America.] America was no model for this colony, for it was quite useless to point to her as an example, because they did not know yet what the state of the country was. Hitherto he was entitled to say that the road to the two Houses had been carried through bloodshed, anarchy, carnage, and all manner of evils. He was entitled to say this, and to say that the result of their constitution of two Houses had not been good. Nor could they point to the House of Lords as an example, for there was no parallel, since the Lords had grown up with the people, by right of prescription and not the growth of legislation. Thus it would be impossible to imitate it, still less to transplant it. They had then no models to go by, and therefore there was the more reason why they should endeavour to find out the true principles applicable to this point. He had heard it said that the second Chamber was necessary in order to prevent hasty and impulsive legislation. We find the charge made in the abstract, but in the concrete almost every measure they introduced they were charged with wasting the time of the country. He thought it fair to assume that those two charges to some extent neutralised each other. The Colonial Secretary said the Upper House was not to be a reflex of the Lower, but that it was not to be antagonistic. That was one of those generalities in which the hon. member was so fond of indulging.

simply impossible; it could not take place under the provisions of this system. The easiest way of putting the question was by supposing a case of one electorate where there was but one returning officer. Supposing there were ten thousand votes to be given and ten members to be returned. The quota was arrived at by a simple sum in division, the number of electors being divided by the number of persons to be elected. Thereby was obtained what was called a quota. It could be no other, it was arbitrary, and bore a certain proportion to the number of electors, as compared with the number of persons to be elected. [A voice "How if less than the quota voted?] The quota was determined if nobody voted. And here he took exception to the phraseology of the bill—the expressions "primary" and "contingent" not being at all connected with the Hare system of voting. Strictly speaking, there was but one vote. He was supposing a case where the electorate was sufficiently limited to admit of one returning-officer officiating. Say, there is a certain number of candidates to be elected—ten for instance—and there are 10 000 electors. In such case the quota will be 1000 votes. Well, the returning-officer receives votes up to 1000 for A and B. After that if any electors wish to vote for A and B they are told the votes are not required, and they then vote for C and D, or, if these candidates have also obtained the quota, they are carried to E and F, or any others that the electors approve of. [Mr. HARPUR But the votes are given on paper] No, it is not at all necessary. In this way, in a small electorate the whole number to be returned may be elected without the necessity of any great expense and without the need of much official machinery. But, of course, when you came to apply the principle to extensive electorates, then this official machinery became necessary, just as it was necessary at present. And as to its being liable to abuse,—the same might be said of any other system. Even under the ballot he ventured to say frauds might be perpetrated. In all cases you must necessarily depend on the integrity of individuals, and if they could not repose confidence to this extent in their officials, the sooner we obtained a despotism the better. But he (Mr. Forster) had no doubt on this score, and he saw no difficulty whatever in applying this system, which embraced the best possible means of securing a representation of opinions. It was argued that persons might combine to secure the election of particular candidates. But was there anything improper or undemocratic in that? Suppose the Wesleyans, or the Roman Catholics, or any other body desired to elect one of their own number to represent them, was there anything wrong in their combining in order to secure that end? He maintained there was not. On the contrary, he contended it was quite in accordance with the true theory of representation, which regarded the candidate as the representative of opinions, and not of mere numbers. The more he considered the Hare system, the more he admired it as calculated to secure democratic freedom. He might be told that it destroyed responsibility. It destroyed responsibility to local opinion perhaps; but it held the representative amenable to the general opinion of the country; for the holding of his position must depend on his having gained the confidence and the respect of the commonwealth of which he formed part. He (Mr. Forster) said, therefore, he had no hesitation in giving in his adherence to the Hare system—a system admirable for its simplicity, and one that did honour to its contriver in the mother country, and for the introduction of which the honorable gentleman who had brought it so prominently under notice here was entitled to great credit. He came now to the objections made against the bill. He had in the first place he did not agree with the suffrage proposed. He had already stated his view of the dangers of basing the franchise on property. In a democratic community, as had been well said, you must look for democratic safeguards. By basing that qualification on property, you at once draw a line of distinction and create an oligarchy, exposing it to all the strength, opposition, and ill-will of those with whom it would stand in contrast. No, in such an undertaking they must go to the people with whom and in whom the power and safety lay. He considered that they could not, under their present democratic institutions in this colony, go anywhere else than directly to the people, from whom the powers of government were derived. If therefore the bill were gone into in its details he should vote that the qualification should be the same for both Houses. Some hon. members had expressed themselves in favour of a system of self-registration, but, without expressing any opinion in disfavour of such a system, he did not see why the present electoral rolls might not be made available. And as to the ballot system, he was of the same opinion which he had always expressed. He believed it to be a delusion, and he had opposed it in company with others who were supposed to be particularly identified with progressive opinions. He did not see, however, why the principle of ballot-voting should not be adopted for the Upper House so long as it was in use at elections for the Lower. He could understand that he might consistently have voted for this bill if it were passing through a committee of that House, but he did not see how, under the circumstances, he could be expected to vote for the second reading. It would be quite possible to go into committee on the bill, and to strike at the principle of nominecism; but there were other still more objectionable features in the measure. There was what some hon. members had called the "indissolubility" of the other House. It might, no doubt, be true that the term of six years was too long, but such a term was as nothing to what would be the state of things under the provisions of this bill. Members under this bill, by what was called the system of rotation, would practically be rendered irresponsible to the people, for they would be members for the term of nine consecutive years. He considered this a highly objectionable plan, and it was one which appeared to be part and parcel of the bill. He thought that they ought not to go into committee upon the bill, but to come to a vote upon it, and reject it upon its merits. There never had, in his opinion, been any time when members were more bound to vote upon the main principles than they were on this occasion. He did not believe there was any reason to apprehend that the Government intended to go out if this bill did not pass. They had not committed themselves by any particular opinions about it, and, if they had, hon. members would bear in mind that the Government had already during this session borne several defeats with admirable patience and propriety. He could remember when Governments in that House were dealt with in a more rigorous manner, and were expected to stand or fall with their measures. (Hear.) The bills which had been originated by the Government with which he had been connected were thus treated, and he did not deny that the House had a perfect right to deal as it thought fit with all measures that were brought before it. He could not but think that his Legislative Council Bill had been rejected by that House on something else besides its merits. But it was hardly worth while to discuss those old matters, nor need the Government be embarrassed by any course which the House might choose to adopt at present. And the Government asked for this as a matter of compromise. He did not blame them for so doing. It was an inevitable necessity upon them that they should compromise, for it was by compromise only that a Government could exist. Five members of the House could not be brought together to form a Government without compromise, and consequently it was necessary that they should compromise. But because a compromise took place, it did not necessarily follow that the sincere opinions held by hon. members composing the Government were changed. Yet, though this was a necessity with the Government, he had heard no reason whatever given why this House should compromise. They had heard enough of compromises already, and seen sufficient of their effects, whilst the interests of the colony had materially suffered by them. The Land Bills might have been carried in a far better shape, even towards carrying out the views of Ministers themselves, had there not been a compromise, or had the House not determined upon adopting them in their integrity. If the House had gone to their duty of discussing and considering the measure more calmly and deliberately than they had done, many of the errors that were now admitted to exist in the bill might have been avoided, for they would have been seen and altered. In regard to other matters the same thing was perceptible. What was to become of the compromise on the State-aid question? Hon. members believed that by their compromise they had settled this question; and yet an hon. and learned member who was to be presumed to know a great deal of the feeling of the conservative portion of the community, had informed the House that so far from having got rid of the question, they would not hear the end of it for years to come. Possibly this continuance of the question might be the effect of the compromise that hon. members had agreed to. Every case in which a compromise had been made only proved that the fewer compromises were made the better, and that in dealing with a matter of any kind it was always better to do so upon its own merits and without reference to other and extraneous circumstances. It was as much crial to have a matter effectually settled as it was to have it speedily settled, and it was well worth the delay if by it a satisfactory solution were arrived at. He should vote against the second reading of the bill, as its principles were utterly unworthy of the body from which it had emanated, and would never be acceptable to the great body of the people, or be effective for good upon the institutions of the country.

Mr. DICKSON said it was his intention to vote against the second reading of the bill, but he could not do so without stating the grounds which induced him to follow that course. He refused to look at any other thing but the bill before the House, and he discarded from his consideration the amendments which the Colonial Secretary had given notice of. And he would deal with the bill as it came before the House exclusively on its merits, and it was because he could not agree with the principles of the bill that he should vote against it. It was generally recognised that the second reading of a bill was the time when its principles were affirmed or otherwise; and he thought no hon. member could, consistently with Parliamentary proceedings, vote for the second reading of a bill unless he agreed with the principles contained therein; and he had been surprised the hon. members making a statement that they disagreed altogether with the details of the bill, and yet intended to support it. In considering a question of this nature, of course the question naturally arose as to whether two Houses were necessary. His opinion had been so often expressed on that subject that he would not detain the House with it at any length. He believed for the government of a limited population like New South Wales, with some 300,000 inhabitants, that a single Chamber was quite sufficient for the purposes of legislation. And that a committee could be appointed by the Assembly to revise the Acts passed, and which he thought would be sufficient for all necessary purpose. He believed that two Houses as at present constituted was detrimental to the public interest and delayed the public business, and the passing of many useful measures. Without wishing to reflect on the other House, he asked honorable members to put their finger on any single measure of benefit to the country which had emanated from them—and if that were the case he thought they only held their position as restriction on legislation. He admitted the majority of the people were in favour of two Houses, and he admitted that the majority of thinking men who had considered this matter had come to the conclusion that two Houses were better than one; but he thought this arose from the fact of their having two Houses in the mother country, which for the last 600 years had set forth a precedent—and he admitted a noble precedent—in favour of two Houses. In the mother country there was a large genealogical line of men, who had raised themselves to the highest esteem in public estimation, and it was because they occupied that place that this respect was given them. Here they were not likely to have such a source from which they could drain a second House; and he contended if they were to have an elective Upper House representing the country, and one that would absorb the best men that could be procured, that even then the supply was not equal to the demand, for first class men. He asked what had been the history of these elections? why nearly in every instance where men offered themselves for election the best men were selected. He thought if that was the case that it would be much better to have only one Chamber. The bill which was before the House came before them in a very questionable way; the restrictions which were put upon the electors would, to his mind, limit the electors to a very small body. He believed that one-tenth of the present electors would not be qualified to vote under the bill. They had in the first place three years' residence, with a high property qualification, and that would cut off a large number, and besides this there were restrictions which would deprive the country from expressing its voice in the selection of members to the other House. And if they had a House not representing the country, then he thought they were better without one, and they ought not, at all events, to pass a measure such as this that would create a House that would never have the confidence of the country. There were other principles in the bill which he had always expressed his opposition to. One was the principle of nominecism. If they were to have an elective House, let it be elective throughout, because it could not be expected that an elective body would co-operate with the nominated body and work beneficially for the country. Another objection he had to this bill was that there was no power of dissolution, so that this House would be a burden for all time coming. With reference to the system of voting, he was hardly prepared to give an opinion. It was the introduction of a method which was unknown to this House, and he believed had never been brought into operation, therefore he had his doubts whether it would work well or otherwise. He believed if they were to have an elective House they should have one based upon the present bill, where every man enjoyed the right of voting, and if they gave property an advantage, he thought they should do so by giving votes to individuals who held property in various electoral districts. But while he would do that, he maintained the right of every man to have a voice in the legislation of the country. This question had been debated at such length that it was nearly worn threadbare; and as no one had ventured to address the House—with one exception—in favour of this bill, he thought it was unnecessary to occupy the time of the House longer. He thought some one would have spoken in defence of the bill, and shewn to the House and to the country the advantages to be derived from it, but not one member with the exception of the Colonial Secretary, had offered one reason why this bill should be read a second time. If he were asked to construct a Legislature for this country, he would do it in a simple way, and merely take the Constitution Act and cross out that part which provided for the construction of an Upper Chamber, and this he thought would be sufficient for the good government of the country. Entertaining these views, and feeling no desire to occupy the time of the House longer, he would record his vote against the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HOSKINS said he shared in common with the hon. member some surprise at the silence of the Government, and the reticence which the Government had displayed during the debate. The bill was introduced by the Government in the other House, and if the hon. gentleman representing the Government there did not take charge of it, he had moved the adoption of the report and the third reading of the bill, and was also one of the deputation who brought the bill to this House. Seeing that the Ministry had committed themselves to this bill by making themselves responsible for it, they might have expected that some member of the Government would have risen in his place and attempted to refute the arguments urged against the measure. Surely a bill of so much importance as this could not be considered an open question in the Cabinet. In the Upper House the representative of the Government opposed the second reading, and after it was carried he proposed a series of amendments which had the effect of altering the bill to the shape in which it was originally introduced by the Government. [Mr. COWPER, Jun., here said that the Attorney-General voted for the second reading of that bill, and Mr. HOSKINS denied it.] But now the unusual course had been taken in the representative branch of the Legislature of the Government supporting the second reading of a bill which its representative in the other branch of the Legislature had opposed. He asked hon. members whether they believed it possible that the Government were desirous of having this bill passed during the present session? The conduct of the Government during the debate would fully warrant the conclusion that they were not, and that they were only trifling with the House—that they either did not expect the bill to be read a second time or that they expected it would be so altered in committee as not to be acceptable to the other branch of the Legislature. Almost the last words of the President to the Upper House were, "I entreat hon. members not to consent to any material alteration in this bill," and the sentiment was received with cheers. Judging from the reticence of some of the members of the Government, and, taking the speech of the hon. member who introduced the bill, he thought he was justified in saying that he believed the Government were not sincere in desiring any alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council. Many unfounded, and, therefore, unjust insinuations had been cast upon hon. members who occupied the Opposition benches. As to the remarks of the hon. member for Patrick's Plains, that the other branch of the Legislature wished to pass a bill which would have the effect of disfranchising a large proportion of the population, he (Mr. Hoskins) agreed that such was the case, but he would ask who was to blame for having nominated a Legislative Council that would frame a bill of this kind? Was it not the hon. gentleman who now sat at the head of the treasury benches, and whom Mr. Harpur supported? (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he contended that the hon. member's denunciations ought to be levelled not so much against the Council as against those who called that Council into existence. The honorable member (Mr. Harpur) had also said that if the House assented to this bill, it would be stealing manhood suffrage from the people. But the hon. Colonial Secretary had intimated that he was prepared to accept the amendments of the Legislative Council as far as the question of the franchise was concerned. Therefore, the hon. member should censure the Government, and not those who would vote with him on the question. These remarks would apply equally to the observations of the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney. He was surprised at the bad taste of the Chief Secretary in referring, as he had done, to the abusive language used by Mr. Wentworth, who owed his elevation to the position of President to the acquiescence of the Colonial Secretary, and seeing that he and his colleagues were the principal persons who attended the valedictory demonstration to the gentleman when he left Australia. The observation of the hon. Colonial Secretary was not very creditable, inasmuch as the gentleman whom he had censured had left the colony; the remarks being probably indulged in for the purpose of gaining a little political capital. He considered that the bill ought to be entitled a bill to amend the constitution of the Legislative Council in such a manner as to prevent the representation of the opinions of two-thirds of the people. This, certainly, would be its effect if it should be passed into law. The bill had been very carefully drawn up, and unless very great scrutiny should be exercised during its passing through the Assembly, it would steal away the political privileges of a very large number of electors. He could not see why the framers of the bill should have inserted the principle of nominecism; because nearly all the persons who had advocated the alteration of the present constitution of the Legislative Council had assigned as their reason their desire to see it placed on an elective basis. Now, if the Legislative Council were to be constructed on an elective basis, why should there be one-fourth of the members nominated? Mr. Hare, in his book, and also Mr. Mill, in his work, approving of Mr. Hare's system, stated that their reason for advocating that system was, that it would be the means of ensuring the representation of all classes, and also the election of those persons who had acquired distinction, but who were unwilling to be subjected themselves to a personal canvass. Now, if the members of the Legislative Council were really in favour of Mr. Hare's system, why should they make provision for a number of Crown nominations, seeing that those persons whom they desired by that means to obtain seats, could be elected by the operation of the Act without subjecting themselves to a personal canvass? Why should these persons, who it was presumed had acquired distinction in the community, be nominated by the Crown, seeing that this bill provided facilities for their election? There could not be shown any good or sufficient reasons for such a provision. He contended that the principle of nominating members to the Legislative Council, whatever their qualifications or their reputation might be, could not be justified by any supporter of Mr. Hare's system of election. He looked upon it as particularly undesirable that these appointments should be made of Judges of the Supreme Court. These gentlemen received their appointments in England, and could know very little of colonial life. Seeing that they were employed in one pursuit only—the administration of the law—they could know nothing of the opinions of the public at large, or of questions of public policy; and he could not see on what grounds they were entitled to receive the honour of being nominated as members for life of a Legislative Council, which was to be called an elective Legislative Council. Such a proceeding could not be justified by reference to the British House of Peers. The effect of the nomination of these persons would be to place a clog on useful legislation. It might be possible, if this bill should become law, that on an emergency, a Government, who wished to have a large number of supporters in the Legislative Council, might advise a Governor to consent to the nomination of two-thirds of the members. What would be the effect of this? The Government who nominated these persons might be in a minority in the representative branch of the Legislature, and might be defeated and ejected from office; another Government would succeed them, but in consequence of the required number of members having been exhausted the new Government, though they might have a majority in the Legislative Assembly, would be unable to carry their measures through the Legislative Council, because of the creatures that had been placed there by their predecessors. The Council might thus refuse to pass the measures sent up from the Assembly, and the result would be that legislation would come to a dead lock for three years, until one-third of the members retired. The result would be that the Ministry who had the support of a majority of the Legislative Assembly would find themselves powerless; all power would be vested in the hands of the Legislative Council. Such a state of things could not be desirable. In every Australian colony (excepting the young colony of Queensland), although the Legislative Councils were elective still the power had always remained intact in the Assembly, because the members received their power direct from the body of the people, and retained the power of the purse; but in the event of this excrescence of nominecism being attached to the principle of election we should have a body effective for obstruction, for, being called into existence by a Government in a minority, there would be a state of antagonism between the Council and Assembly. But if this principle of nominecism were expunged, judging from the enthusiasm with which its advocacy was received, he had not the slightest doubt that the bill so amended would be rejected in another place. He now came to another principle of which he certainly disapproved; he alluded to the principle in the 8th clause, by which an elector was allowed the right of voting in five separate districts if he have the requisite qualifications as prescribed. It had been asserted by people out of doors that the Assembly represented but numbers alone. The persons promulgating this statement either misrepresented facts, or made an assertion they knew to be untrue. This Assembly was constituted upon principles of manhood and property. He would have no objection to such a principle being embodied in the construction of a Legislative Council. He believed the present number of electors on the roll for the Assembly was about 47,000, and he thought it fair to assume that if this qualification for electors was carried, these 47,000 would be reduced to about 10,000. This reduction being made, and a number of electors admitted to give five votes for property they might hold in five different electorates, it would be easy for a number of persons to form themselves into an association for political purposes. Say such an association numbered 2000 persons, they would have 10,000 votes (each having five), and the probable result would be that from unity of action on their part, and by the remaining fourfifths of the electors distributing their votes these 2000 electors would return one-third of the members. [Mr. DICK You are assuming only one electorate? I was so proposed in the bill. The quintupling of votes would enable them to return the whole of the members forming the elective portion of the Legislative Council. Was not this the representation of minorities in the most pernicious way? Then, again, the supporters of this bill had based their advocacy upon the principle that property should be represented in the Legislative Council. He contended that this very system of quintupling votes would prevent a fair representation of property. It was provided that persons who might own a freehold estate of the value of £300 would be entitled to a vote. Now a person, for the sake of exercising influence in the country, might purchase a number of these qualifications in various electorates, and the result would be that such an individual owning £1500 worth of property in five different electorates would be entitled to five votes, while the person having £5000 worth in one electorate would be entitled to only one vote. The principle was indeed subversive of the fair representation of property, and he would again ask upon what ground were hon. members who owed their election to the suffrages of the people at large to consent to property holders having political privileges beyond those who returned them to this House. How could the Government, if they voted for this bill, justify their votes, seeing that they had obtained the position they filled by the advocacy of manhood suffrage? It would be unjust to the people of this country to limit their right of voting for members of the Legislative Council. The people had never shown any disposition to elect persons who would in any way violate the rights of property by imposing upon it exceptional taxation. He was sure every one would admit that property was not unfairly taxed in this country. It had long been a complaint that property did not bear its fair share of the public burdens, or contribute at all in proportion to the protection it received. But here by this bill they were asked to restrict the franchise to property, and to the holders of a particular kind of property;—and the request came, too, from a Government the members of which owed their position to the advocacy of manhood suffrage! This bill, he contended, would not provide effectually for the representation of property. It contemplated simply real property, and made no provision whatever for the owners of bank stock, debentures, and other personal property. And then, as to the other qualification, why, he asked, should not lodgers and persons who lived in clubs be entitled to consideration equally with those possessing the household qualification? But, under any circumstances, he did not think it would be politic to adopt the system of property qualification. With the example of the sister colony of Victoria before them, they could not be too cautious that under a property qualification the Legislative Council of Victoria had become a by-word and mark of ridicule. He was surprised the hon. member Mr. Forster should have been so mild in his attack on the Government for introducing such a bill, considering that the measure came to them from a radical Government, and that one of its members was a member of the Electoral Reform League. He (Mr. Hoskins) maintained there was nothing to justify such a proposed curtailment of the privileges that were now possessed by the people, and no necessity for such curtailment. While he said this, he was quite willing to admit at the same time his support of the Hare system. That system, he maintained, would effectually secure the representation of the opinions of the people, if carried out in its integrity. [The hon. member here gave an explanation of the system.] He contended that no votes could possibly be lost any more than under the present system. The Hare system of voting did not, as had been alleged by some, prevent a proper representation of local interests. It presented also the advantage of causing a fair representation of every special phase of opinion. The difficulties of bringing such a system into operation would arise, not from any complexity naturally incidental thereto, but from the carelessness of the voters. Votes were now lost by the carelessness of voters. He was favourable to the adoption of the system, but he did not approve of having it combined with the system of quintupling the votes, and the adoption of a higher qualification than that which was in use for elections for that House. He was opposed also to the system of self-registration, which was not adapted to the circumstances of the colony. It must be remembered that a large number of voters in the interior of the colony were in the service of others, and it was undesirable for any such to be obliged frequently to repair to the court houses to see that their names were on the electoral roll, and to defend their claims to vote if such claims were objected to. The result of such an arrangement would be the virtual disfranchisement of a large number of voters. In England the system was found to be not unattended with inconvenience, which would here be of a still more serious character and more frequent occurrence. Should this system of self registration be adopted, it would be found that the system would be abused by unscrupulous political parties in such a manner as practically to prevent a large number of voters from exercising the franchise at all. [Mr. HARPUR Could not that be done now?] No, it could not. The roll was now made up by parties who were employed for that purpose, and there was not the same opportunity for such interference as he described. The whole business of securing the right to vote would be thrown upon individuals whose duties would not allow them to give their attention to the matter. He objected also to all omission in the bill of vote by ballot. They had seen the principle at work here, and could bear testimony that elections were much better conducted here than they were in England. He approved of the one electorate in conjunction with Hare's system, and because elections for the Council ought not, as elections for the Assembly, to be influenced by merely local considerations. These considerations of a national character only ought to be taken into account. And as regarded the qualification, he contended, in opposition to a number of persons both in and out of the House, that if it was necessary that property should be represented anywhere it should be in this House only, because it alone had the power of the purse, of initiating money bills, and of being directly responsible to the people for the disbursements, and because in all these property was most interested. He thought it necessary to make these remarks because the same objections that had struck him had not been taken by other hon. members. He should oppose the second reading of the bill because he disapproved of every principle contained in it, and because the limited basis upon which it was sought to establish one branch of the Legislature was altogether antagonistic to the popular will.

Mr. LUCAS would vote against this bill, and if the second reading were carried he should vote against every amendment proposed by the Government, for the only principle in the bill that he could agree with was omitted from the hon. Secretary's amendments. He was in favour of trying Hare's system, and in so far as he could understand it he regarded it as being as simple and easy as the present system. Nor did he think there was any possibility of a vote being lost as had been stated by one hon. member, for every man who voted must tell for one member at all events, and if he put one name only on the paper then it would be the duty of the returning-officer to first select those papers which had one name only on them, so that the vote should not be lost. The present bill differed somewhat from Hare's system, but he believed that difference to be an improvement. Under the system the returning-officer collects the number of votes registered, and from that forms his quota. Thus, if there were 30,000 electors and thirty to be returned, he formed his quota by dividing the one by the other, but if only 8000 electors voted the probability would be that the matter could not be worked out, inasmuch as no one member would get a quota. According to the bill, however, the returning-officer took the number of votes actually recorded and divided them by the number of members to be returned in order to obtain his quota. In that way every man would have his vote used without the possibility of loss. He believed the system to be a good one, and he would like to see it tried, and as there was a bill to amend the Municipalities Act now before the House, he thought a good opportunity was afforded of testing the working of the system. He would be willing enough to apply it to the Council elections if the bill were such a one that he could support. But the most objectionable principle in the bill was embodied in the amendments of the hon. Chief Secretary. He had always understood that hon. gentlemen to be a man of progress, but he had here shown himself to be a retrogrador. Taking the qualification under the Constitution Act, it was fixed at a freehold of £200 actual value, or a leasehold of £20 per annum; but the amendment of the hon. the Premier fixed the value of the freehold at £300, and the annual value of the leasehold at £50. Then he made a difference between the value of property necessary to secure a vote in town or in country, insisting that a man resident in town should occupy a property valued at £50 per annum, whilst for a man resident in the country, £30 a year was considered sufficient. Now there could be no possible reason either for limiting the franchise or for making this variation, and as he believed that the number of electors on the roll would be reduced by 200 per cent. he certainly could not bring himself to agree to it. Then in cutting up the electorates, he had divided them in the most extraordinary way, and in the most irregular manner. For instance, it required 17,000 electors in West Sydney to return one member, whilst in East Sydney 14,000 were sufficient, and in others as low as 6000 could return a member. He could not see on what principle this had been done, if there were any principle at all in the matter, for it was certainly not to the largest districts that the members were given but to the lowest number of votes. There were two ways by which he agreed that the Upper House should be re-constructed on the elective principle. One was by double election, the people returning a certain number of people to this House, and before the Speaker was elected they should ballot for a number of gentlemen for the Upper House; but if there was a dissolution, let them all go to the country at once. Or he was in favour of the system of election to the Upper House, but there must be a dissolution. He was not in favour of electing gentlemen to any post in this colony by which they could remain for nine years without any power of removing them, and he much preferred the Upper House under the present system of nomination with the power of swamping. He believed if the House was elective on the principle proposed by the Colonial Secretary they would have the power, and no one would seek a seat in this House. The only power we possessed was that of stopping the supplies; but where would be that power if they were elective? They might stop the supplies or vote them, and they might send up the same question over and over again, and they would still reject it, and yet there would be no power of removing those persons. He believed the hon. members, Mr. Forster and Mr. Dalgleish, had said they would like to see the Upper House deal with any question that came before them; and so he said. And the hon. member, Mr. Harpur, had said that he supported the Upper House because it could not resist the power of the people. Did the hon. member, then, wish to form one branch of the Legislature which could resist the power of the people? But the Upper House could resist this House in the same way as the House of Lords. They could not compare them in the same social position, but in other respects they had the same privileges as the House of Lords had with regard to the House of Commons in England, and the reason why people were in favour of the nominated Upper House before the swamping now objected to, was because they saw they could not stand out against the Crown, the Ministers, and the people. This was why they gave it up, but he held the Upper House had all the powers which the House of Lords had over the House of Commons, and that was all the power he thought they should have. (The hon. member quoted at length to prove that the power of swamping had been used in England with regard to the House of Lords, and that, consequently, they were in the same position with respect to the House of Commons as the Upper House stood here with regard to the Assembly.) With reference to the qualification of electors, he would like to know why the members of this House should be elected under manhood suffrage, and not the members of the Upper House. He quite agreed with the statements contained in the extracts which had been read from the speech of the hon. the Speaker, and was surprised that not a word had been said in favour of the bill by those who had expressed their intention of supporting it. Was it because hon. members were ashamed of that for which they intended to vote? He thought it would be a great misfortune if this bill were passed either as it was sent down from the Council or as it was proposed to be amended by the hon. Colonial Secretary. He was in favour of a House such as the present, unless one could be constituted on the principle of double election, or unless power were given to dissolve the Council. He did not care whether it were made a provision or not that the Assembly should be first dissolved, but he thought it indispensably necessary that there should be some power to dissolve the Upper House so that its members should not have the power to hold their seats for nine years against the will of the people and to impede the progress of the colony. If some such provision for dissolution were not inserted upon all the power would be in the Legislative Council. He denied that the system of rotation was in any way equal to a dissolution. For the credit of the country, he hoped this bill would not be allowed to pass a second reading.

Mr. R. FORSTER said that at this late hour, and after the many able addresses which had been delivered, he did not feel justified in detaining the House with any lengthened remarks, but, inasmuch as this was a measure of great importance, he desired briefly to express the reasons which would influence him in voting for the second reading of the bill. If he thought it was the intention of the Government to endeavour to carry the measure in its entirety, he would oppose the motion for its second reading; but as he was aware that it was proposed to alter it in committee, and to expunge the most obnoxious portions, he should feel justified in voting for the second reading. If it were intended to continue the nominee system in this measure, he should vote against the second reading, because he believed the time had arrived when the country was fully convinced of the evils of nominecism. When measures of vast importance were brought before a nominee, he was not in a position to give an independent vote, the nominee was not a free agent. He approved of the introduction of vote by ballot, and expressed himself in favour of amending the qualification clause so as to substitute universal suffrage. By cutting up the colony into a few large electorates, the objection would be got over of applying universal suffrage to a large number of electorates. Frequent attempts had been made to get this measure passed, but it had been on each occasion rejected by the Upper House; and he thought that the time had now arrived for the question to be finally settled. The main principle being granted, that the Upper House should be elected, we ought to proceed with the measure, and alter it to the form that we considered it ought to assume. He would remove from the bill the part relating to Hare's system, for the simple reason that he did not understand it. It appeared to be a very ingenious theory, but one that had never been brought into operation. The Government were bound to see that the bill, with the alterations proposed, was passed by the Upper House, and was not again sent back to us.

Mr. HOLT thought that the hon. member for New England (Mr. R. Forster) might, if he would only take the pains, easily understand Mr. Hare's system of representation. He would try to explain the matter to the hon. member. The system would give every elector the opportunity of voting just as if he knew the state of the poll. He would suppose that there were twelve hundred electors, and that there were three vacancies; the quota in that case would be four hundred. He would also suppose that the four Ministers were the candidates. First of all, the electors would vote for Mr. Cowper, who ought to be returned on account of his long services. Well, when the number for Mr. Cowper was made up the elector would give his vote for the next Minister on the list; and so Mr. Robertson's number being made up he would give his vote for Mr. Arnold. Every elector had the opportunity of doing what he would do if the polling booths had glass windows. Although the clauses were drawn up in legal phraseology, they were when examined easily intelligible. The instructions to the scrutineers were very complete and explicit. He looked upon this bill as merely a skeleton measure, and in voting for the second reading it was with an anxious desire to get this important matter settled. He did not, however, commit himself to any of the details. If he thought any bill could be so altered as to make it a satisfactory measure, as he thought was the case with this bill, he would support it. There was a good deal in the bill of which he quite approved, and more especially that clause which contained Hare's invention, as it might be termed.

Mr. STEWART did not agree with Dr. Lang in thinking that this bill contained but the one principle of election; he believed that to be only one of many, some of which were greatly at variance with his views of what should be the nature of any change in the present system. He believed the proposal for mixing the nominee with the elective principle was highly objectionable. He was not dissatisfied with the present Upper House, it comprised many gentlemen who from their long experience commanded the respect of the country, and who under this proposed change were not likely to be elected. As to Hare's system, he must admit, from the opportunities he had had of judging, it was his impression that nineteen-twentieths of the community did not and would not, if it was passed, know how to carry it into effect. He thought the present system, which enabled the electors at the close of the poll to know which was the successful candidate, was the best that we could adopt, and with the ballot the elections had been the most satisfactory that had taken place in the colony. He did not think the country would be satisfied with the proposed change in the franchise. This bill, either as it stood, or as proposed to be amended, would not, he believed, be at all satisfactory to the country, and he should vote against its second reading. Responsible Government would be a sham under such a system, which rendered one branch of the Legislature independent of the Ministry and the country for nine or six years. If, however, it passed a second reading, he would endeavour to aid in making it more acceptable to the country.

Mr. DANGAR did not approve of the bill sent down by the Council, but, at the same time, thought the measure was entitled to respect. He could not agree with the amendments proposed by the Colonial Secretary, and in voting for the second reading, he did so only on the understanding that the bill would be put into a popular shape in committee. But even if the bill were passed, he did not think it would be received by the Upper House, and hence it was not likely to become law this session.

Mr. DICK would support the second reading, but should oppose the amendments made by the Colonial Secretary, being, as he was, in favour of the Hare system in its integrity. (Hear, hear.) He should oppose all these amendments in committee, and maintain the bill in the form it was sent down.

The House then divided on the second reading, with the following result:—

Ayes, 24.		
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Dick	Mr. Sadleir
Robertson	Egan	Dangar
Weekes	Morrice	Lord
Arnold	Rotton	Gordon
Cowper, jun.	J. T. Ryan	Piddington
Garrett	Flett	Holt
Emanuel	Holroyd	R. Forster
Smart	Lackey	Alexander
		Tellers.

Noes, 20.		
Mr. Driver	Mr. Terry	Mr. Hart
Leary	Harpur	Gray
W. Forster	Wisdom	Cunneen
Love	Allen	Hoskins
Stewart	Caldwell	Wilson
Dalgleish	Raper	Windeyer
Lucas	Sutherland	Tellers.

The announcement was received with loud cries of "Dissolve," and "Go to the country."

Mr. COWPER moved that the committal of the bill be an order of the day for Wednesday week.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted this day six months. The hon. member inveighed in strong terms on the inconsistency of the Government in introducing such a bill, in support of which no one member had advanced one single word.

Mr. GRAY seconded the amendment.

Mr. HARPUR supported the amendment, and denounced the Government as having introduced the bill as a "swindle" and a fraud, designed to rob the people of all the advantages and privileges which they now possessed. He thought that the effect of this bill would be to restore an oligarchy, and the people out-of-doors would form their own opinion of the measure, and of the conduct of the Government in the support they had given to this bill. He did think that they might have had it conceded to them that this measure might stand over until its scope was better known to the country. A Ministry whose very existence was based upon manhood suffrage had done everything in their power to transfer the power of that House to the other Chamber. The course which had been taken by the Government in reference to this bill showed what the Ministry was—unfaithful to the principles upon which they had come into power. The next thing the Government would do would be to dissolve the House. He had been astonished to see that a countryman of his, when the division-bell rang, did not evidently know on which side he would vote until he saw on which side the Government were voting. (Cheers.) When he found that the Government were voting with the "Ayes," he went over from the opposite side and voted with the Government. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HOLROYD rose to order. He was under the impression that the hon. member was wandering from the question before the House, and desired to know what was the decision of the Speaker on that point of order.

Mr. GRAY contended that the hon. member for Patrick's Plains was in order.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member was in order.

Mr. HARPUR proceeded, amidst some interruptions, to comment upon the conduct of several hon. members in voting for the second reading of the bill. He objected to the bill, amongst other reasons, because it embodied the principles of the hon. member for Hartley. (Laughter.) The bill tended to construct an Upper House on principles which were utterly subversive of the powers which rightfully belonged to the Assembly, and such being the case it ought not to be passed into law.

Mr. SPEAKER, as a point of order, ruled that the hon. member must confine himself to the discussion of the question as to the adjournment of the bill.

Mr. HARPUR submitted to the ruling of the chair. He contended, however, that an adjournment of further progress in respect of this bill was necessary, in order that the country might become acquainted with its merits. He thought that the pressure of opinion out of doors could not but have a beneficial effect upon those members who had voted on the side of the Government that night. (Hear, hear.) When they found what that opinion was those hon. members would see good reason to regret the manner in which they voted. The people would not trust them again. It was well that the people should be made acquainted with all that had been done that evening; that they should know amongst others, what the hon. and rev. member for Sydney West had done in connection with that bill. That hon. and rev. gentleman had hitherto enjoyed a high political reputation, but he had registered a vote that evening which tended directly to deprive the people of their liberties. He did not believe that there was any desire on the part of the people of the country to interfere with the rights of property, and believed that no argument based upon any such assumption could fairly be pleaded on behalf of the bill, which had been supported by men who had deserted the ranks of the democracy for the purpose of hanging like dirty dishcloths to the skirts of the aristocracy. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The second reading of the bill had been carried: but how had it been carried? Carried by the votes of sneaking cowards who came in and voted with the Ministry without assigning any reasons whatever for the votes they gave. (Cheers and some confusion.)

Mr. SPEAKER called the hon. member to order.

Mr. GRAY. The hon. members of this House are not permitted to allude to hon. members of the other House, how was it that the President of the other House was allowed to allude to the Assembly in the most disrespectful terms, and was cheered whilst he did so?

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member did not touch the point of order. The hon. member (Mr. Harpur) had used words which were highly offensive to certain members of that House.

Mr. GRAY had misunderstood the hon. member for Patrick's Plains. He had thought that he was alluding to members of the other Chamber.

Mr. HARPUR begged to retract the expressions which had been objected to by the Speaker. Let them have the adjournment of this question, and let the people have an opportunity of speaking out upon it, then he would be satisfied, and afterwards let the Government appeal to the country if they dared. (Dissolve! Dissolve!) Let them dissolve if they dared, and see if the bill they now proposed would be accepted by this House.

Mr. LUCAS would vote for the amendment, as time was required for considering the amendments of the hon. Secretary, and nothing short of six months would be sufficient. It was somewhat difficult to account for the change that had taken place in the opinions of the members of the Government. Why, when those hon. gentlemen were last returned to seats in this House, if when the crowd was following them down George-street, any individual had been hardy enough to say that within three years, the great champion of Reform, Charles Cowper, would propose a £50 franchise, such a champion would have been hooked down and trampled to death. It would have been an insult too great to be passed over; and yet here they had the very thing that such a short time ago they deemed impossible. The hon. member then proceeded to review the bill and schedule at considerable length. He thought if this bill were passed, hon. members who voted for it would leave this House and go into the other, where all the power would be. He pointed out the number of supporters of the Government who had voted against the Government on this question; and this proved how objectionable they must have considered this measure. He considered it was time this House should be dissolved—(cheers)—and on this question, and then they would see what their constituencies would say.

Mr. WILSON said when the Forster Administration were in power it was not so much the measures they introduced that were objected to as the company they kept. If it were fair to make this objection, then, surely it should be taken now when they saw the men that voted with the Government on this occasion. He should vote for a long adjournment, in order that the constituents which were at a distance, might express their opinions on this question, and which as yet they had not had time to express. They had had no petitions against this measure because the people believed that the representatives of the country would not have dared

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 13.

Grafton (s), 250 tons, Captain Creer, from Clarence River the 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Robins, Miss Boodle, Master Gunn, Messrs. Peck, L'Estrange, Bolton, Minter, Shoutler, and 20 in the steerage. C. and R. R. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Uncle Tom, for Brisbane.
Prince Edward, on a whaling voyage.
Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.
Williams (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Carlotta, for Shanghai; Martha, for South Sea Islands; Clarence (s), for Brisbane and Wide Bay; Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Martha, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Malcolm, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Gardner.
Williams (s.), 500 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. M'Keand, Phillips, John Quinlan, J. T. Smith, G. W. Carson, Dumaresq, Brush, Hope, Marston, Rev. Mr. Sinclair, Captain Phillips, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Catherine, from Newcastle, with 74 tons coal; Helen, Roderick Ibbu, from Richmond River, with 58,000 feet cedar, 28,000 feet pine; Maid of the Mill, from Botany, with 400 posts and rails; Eva, from Shoalhaven, with 3 cases eggs, 280 bags maize; William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 47 kegs butter, 15 bags bran, 3 cases eggs, 12 hides, 8 coops poultry; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 30 bales wool, 134 bales hay, 6 coops poultry, 15 cases eggs, 18 bags potatoes, 16 hides, 4 fierces bones, 2 calves, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Contest, Industry, for the Hawkesbury.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Martha, for South Sea Islands: 10 cases brandy, 50 cases geneva, 7 cases wine, 5 casks porter, 30 kegs powder, 1 case fowling-pieces, 30 bags flour, 3 bags salt, 36 iron pots, 5 bars 25 bundles iron, 72 packages, J. Malcolm; 50 kegs powder, 120 pots, 2 cwt. balls, 5 cwt. lead, 5 cases muskets, 50 packages, N. Caston; 5 kegs powder, 2 cwt. lead, Bellby and Scott; 10 kegs powder, 5 cwt. shot, E. W. Gardiner; 15 packages, F. Roche; 24 packages, J. Duguid; 1 case, Iredale; 6 packages, Morey and Price; 15 casks shooks, 36 iron pots, 87 packages, Bellby and Scott; 1 case, J. C. Buttrey; 8 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 box specie £42, L. Nutter.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR FIJIS, FRIENDLY, AND NAVIGATORS.—By the Martha, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE AND WIDE BAY.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: November 13, Clarence (s.) 223 tons, Captain Brown, for Wide Bay, via Brisbane; Duke of Wellington, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Anderson, for Rockhampton.

The cargo of the Grafton (s.) consists of 400 bags maize, 167 hides, 2 bales wool, 5 bundles sheepskins, 9 bags bones, 5 bags horns, 8 bags potatoes, 3 casks tallow, 6 boxes eggs, 2 horses, 1 coop poultry, 10 cwt. gold, and sundries. She crossed the bar at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, and arrived in Sydney at 9.30 p.m. on Thursday. Experienced strong southerly breezes, with heavy south-easterly sea, as far as Seal Rocks, and moderate north-easterly breezes, with cloudy weather from thence to Sydney.

The Dismantina (s.), from Manning River, crossed the bar at 12.30 p.m. on the 12th instant, arriving here at 7.30 a.m. the following day. She reports the Pat the Rover, Gleaner, and William Hesket, at Manning River, and also the finding of the body of the missing man lost from the capsizing of the boat at the time of the wreck of the Prince of Wales (s.), which was picked up fourteen miles off Camden Haven River. The Dismantina (s.), brings up 406 bags maize, 23 packages bacon, 26 boxes eggs, 2 coops poultry, 120 bags lime, 6 hides, 1 keg tobacco.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s. Clarence will make her first trip this afternoon, leaving for Brisbane at 5 p.m.

THE NORTHAM (s.).—This steamer cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 a.m. on the 12th instant, but with the strong north-east wind that prevailed all yesterday, it is unlikely that she will arrive before nine or ten o'clock this morning.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER MYNORA.—A new paddle-steamer, to be called the Mynora (the native name of the township on the Moruya River), was launched yesterday, from the building-yard of Mr. Chowne, of Pyrmont, by whom she has been built. The Mynora is intended for the Clyde and Moruya River trade, of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, and will run between Nelligen, Moruya, and Wogongo. The following are the dimensions of the steamer:—Length on deck, 126 feet; length over all, 137 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; breadth outside paddle-boxes, 31 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches. She is built on the diagonal principle on account of lightness, as she is only to draw 3 feet 9 inches of water, when completed, with a forty-horse engine, thirty tons of cargo, and a hundred passengers. The launch was very successfully effected yesterday in the presence of a number of visitors, several of whom remained to drink success to the Mynora. This is, we believe, the twelfth steamer that Mr. Chowne has built in this colony, and there can be no doubt that she will prove as well adapted for the service for which she is designed as the others have proved. As showing the strength of the principle on which the Mynora is constructed, it may be stated that the steamer Raven, which was built by Mr. Chowne on the same principle sixteen years ago, for the A. S. N. Co., while on a voyage to Moreton Bay, got on shore at the Macleay River, and remained there a considerable time full of water; but upon the engines being taken out of her she was found to be perfectly tight, and was brought to Sydney and sold as a lighter for the Newcastle trade, where she still continues. On being launched yesterday it was found that the Mynora only drew twenty-two inches of water aft and little more than one foot forward. She will at once be taken round to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.'s Wharf, to receive the engines which have been made by that firm; and it is expected that in about six weeks the Mynora will be ready for service.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon, the chief officer, sailmaker, and another of the crew of the ship Brilliant, went in the ship's longboat for a sail down the harbour, and on returning, a sudden puff of wind, when off Bradley's Head, capsized the boat, which immediately sunk. The three men were in the water ten minutes, when the Phantom steamer, returning from Manly Beach, hove in sight, but the accident was not discovered until the steamer had passed them. When, fortunately, they were seen, the steamer was immediately stopped and the engines reversed, and the chief officer pulled up by her dingy, but the sailmaker, named John Munro, a native of Aberdeen, although a good swimmer, sank before assistance could reach him; the third man was picked up by a boat from the shore. The body of the unfortunate man was not recovered.

CUSTOMS' IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 13.

34 tuns cocoa-nut oil, 8 bales wool, 3 bales cotton, 1 ton bechede-mer, 7 packages drapery, 6000 mats, J. L. Montefiore.
10 bales wool, 377 sacks potatoes, L. R. M. Co.
14 trunks boots, E. Vickery.
5 packages stationery, E. Mason.
2 packages apothecaries' ware, Elliott, Brothers.
13 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons.
1 case millinery, Mde. Ponder.
619 packages cordage, A. S. Webster.
1000 bags flour, G. Willis.
20 cases chicory, G. S. Leathes and Co.
7 packages drapery, 18 packages paper, 14 packages fancy goods, J. F. Macdonald.
101 cases pickles, 92 cases oil, 50 cases sardines, 15 cases longcloths, 5 cases shirts, 5 cases hats, 5 bales calico, E. Wyld.
2 packages brushware, R. Phillips.
120 grindstones, 790 pots, 9 cases drapery, 9 cases cotton goods, 5 cases ammunition, 5 cases skirts, 4 cases guns, 4 bales twine, 24 cases slops, 10 bales woolpacks, 4 packages tools, 2 cases saddlery, 12 cases sewing machines, Armitage and Co.
4 cases instruments, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
8 hides, Allan, Street, and Norton.
1 case drugs, 32 bales wool, A. S. N. Co.
34 cases slops, 27 casks whiting, 1 bale shirting, 4 cases holland, 6 bales ticking, 7 bales calico, 1 bale regattas, 10 cases drapery, 2 cases cloth, 1 bale sheeting, 4 bales longcloth, 6 bales bags, D. Cohen and Co.
184 bales wool, Commercial Bank.
16 pianos, W. H. Paling.
310 bags wheat, T. Barker and Co.
1535 bags wheat, Durham and Irwin.
1923 bars 363 bundles iron, Friend and Son.
30 cases confectionery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
1 case books, 4 bales paper, C. T. Sandon.
45 packages oilstores, Croom and Co.
50 hogsheads rum, Campbell and Co.
12 hogsheads wine, Young, Lark, and Co.
500 boxes candles, Towns and Co.
35 packages oilstores, Harrison and Attwood.
100 boxes candles, 204 rails, 1 bale flannel, 2 packages cheese, L. and S. Samuel.
16 trunks boots, 7 packages fancy goods, H. Davis.
56 trunks boots, L. Lipman.
100 kegs nails, 7 hogsheads holloware, 74 packages hardware, 313 bundles rope, 38 tons iron, Iredale and Co.
3 packages saddlery, 3 cases floorcloth, R. Binnie.
67 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case ornaments, 1 case fancy goods, J. Hagen.
9 cases calico, J. Moore.
9 hogsheads tallow, 25 hides, 2 bales skins, 5 cases hats, 2 cases clothing, 4 cases woollens, 6 cases drapery, 3 cases haberdashery, 1 case millinery, 1 case muslins, D. Jones and Co.
25 packages salts, 3 packages acids, 11 packages drugs, 5 kegs bluestone, 10 cases cream tartar, S. A. Joseph.
54 cases vestas, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.
34 packages clothing, 99 packages boots, 6 packages woollens, 7 bales calico, 2 cases hosiery, 842 packages oilstores, Hyam and Co.
7 packages drapery, York, Brothers.
12 casks tallow, 80 hides, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
34 hides, 1 bale wool, 4 bundles skins, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 cask seed, M. Bayley.
6 cases oil, 2 cases salts, 27 packages glassware, 1 case drugs, M. Colliver.
2 cases stationery, S. Goold.
75 hogsheads rum, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
35 cases saddlery, 6 casks chain, Butler, Brothers.
20 cases sardines, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 cask drugs, J. Marshall.
31 packages boots, T. Fisher.
6 packages drugs, 8 casks seed, J. Watson.
800 oz. gold, Union Bank.
556 bags flour, 592 bags bran, N. Caston.
750 bags wheat, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
2 cases woollens, A. Warren.
107 casks oil, J. A. Buttrey.
1 case toys, J. Palmer.
68 bales 4 cases paper, 2 cases saddlery, F. M'Nab and Co.
20,400 slates, R. Wynne.
40 kegs bluestone, 7 cases hats, 20 barrels seed, 15 casks tumblers, 20 bales cotton waste, 50 nests tubs, 26 barrels oil, 56 trunks boots, 3 packages, L. and S. Speyer and Co.

DUTY PAID.

50 cases 150 casks beer, Allan, Street, and Norton.
150 hogsheads ale, 100 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
25 hogsheads ale, L. and S. Samuel.
3 quarter-casks rum, 1 quarter-cask wine, Willis, Merry, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
November 12, 8.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
Noon.	N.E.	Fresh, and clear.
5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 13.—Ocean Empress, ship, 1067 tons, M'Donald, from Sydney.
November 13.—Esperanza, brig, 133 tons, Nicolson, from Invercargill, N. Z.
November 13.—Willing Lass, schooner, 107 tons, Nicholson, from New Zealand.
November 13.—Harriet Hope, brig, 245 tons, Woolf, from Melbourne.
November 12.—Victor, brig, 227 tons, Davis, from Melbourne.
November 13.—Frederick, barque, 178 tons, Wilkinson, from Melbourne.
November 13.—Clarendon, brig, 158 tons, M'Double, from Otago.

DEPARTURE.

November 12.—Athol, schooner, Brown, for Adelaide, with 335 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 12.—Grafton, Tiger, Mountain Maid, Ranger, Freak, Margaret and Mary, General Wool, Pacific, Eagle, Otago, Lavina, Nancy, Herculean, Albion, Margaret Elizabeth, Jessie, and Notion, all from Sydney.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—Kellermont, Success, Highland Lassie, Traveller, from Newcastle; Abbey, from Circular Head.

DEPARTURES.

November 12.—Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Grant's Causeway, for London; Keira (s.), for Port Albert; Yarra, for Circular Head.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
NOVEMBER 13, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	S.E.	warm.	Bar. 30·062. Ther. 76.
Tenterfield	West	fine.	
Armidale	East	ditto.	Bar. 26·627. Ther. 68.
Tamworth		no report.	
Murrurundi	S.E.	fine.	
Newcastle	East	cloudy.	Bar. 30·252. Ther. 66.
Mudgee	Easterly	fine, very hot.	
Wollongong	N.W.	fine.	
Kiama	N.W.	ditto.	
Bathurst	S.W.	ditto.	Bar. 27·956. Ther. 69.
Forbes	S.W.	ditto.	
Goulburn	North	ditto.	Bar. 28·500. Ther. 67.
Braidwood		no report.	
Yass	Calm	fine.	
Gundagai	West	fine.	
Wagga Wagga	calm	ditto.	
Deniliquin	N.W.	ditto.	Bar. 29·804. Ther. 78.
Kiandra	West	ditto.	
Albury	East	ditto.	Bar. 29·58. Ther. 68.
Queanciiff	N.E.,	moderate, very fine.	Bar. 30·07. Ther. 60.
Cape Schank	N.N.W.	very fine.	Bar. 29·66. Ther. 76.
Cape Otway	North,	moderate, fine.	Bar. 29·600. Ther. 75.
Portland Bay		no report.	
Adelaide		no report.	
Gulches Bay		no report.	
South Head	N.E.	fine and clear.	

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.
Northern " "
Kiandra " "
Western " "
Railway " "
South Head " "
Adelaide " "

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 13TH NOVEMBER, 1862.

Stations	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Min. shade.	Max. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	30·062	76°	...	...	...	...	...	S.E.	3°	7
Armidale	26·627	68°	67·6	59·8	73°	...	0·00	E.	1°	4
Newcastle	30·252	66°	68°	62°	71°	66°	5	E.	2°	7
Bathurst	27·956	69°	69·5	...	86°	45°	...	S.S.W.	2°	0
Goulburn	28·500	67°	68°	57°	79°	45°	0	N.	2°	0
Albury	29·58	68°	76°	66°	81°	48°	—	E.	1°	0
Deniliquin	29·804	76°	77°	65°	95°	36°	0	N.W.	1°	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

November 13.—Brisbane, warm, cloudy; Armidale, fine; Newcastle, cloudy; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine; Albury, fine: Deniliquin, fine.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. November	SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After
14 FRIDAY	5 7	6 53	1 25	1 46

MOON.—Last Quarter, 15th instant, 6h. 10m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

IN the Council, yesterday,

The Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company's Bill was read a second time. The Co-operative Coal Mining Company's Bill, and Moorehead and Young's Railway Bill, were passed through Committee without discussion or amendment.

The Lien on Crops Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three p.m.

Mr. COWPER read a letter from the Secretary to the Law Department, denying that he had uttered the offensive expressions having reference to hon. members, of which Mr. LUCAS had complained on a late occasion, and which had led to the House being cleared.

Mr. WEEKES read a similar letter from the Collector of Customs.

In answer to Mr. W. FORSTER, Mr. ARNOLD said that, unless the House should order it, the Government would not consider it their duty to lay before the House a copy of the schedule of prices of the contract lately entered into by Messrs. Randle and Co., Mr. Randle having himself made a personal remonstrance against the publication of the information in question.

Mr. DALGLEISH having, by way of personal explanation, called attention to the glaring contradiction between the statements contained in the two letters above mentioned, and those made by certain hon. members on the occasion referred to, concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Mr. LUCAS had distinctly heard the expressions of which he had complained. He had not been certain of the person who used them. Captain M'Leroy, and the two Government officers already mentioned had been present.

Mr. MORRIS said a gentleman present had heard the words used, but had stated distinctly that they had not been used by the two Government officers whose letters had been read.

The House was cleared of strangers on the suggestion of Mr. LUCAS.

After further conversation, the motion was negatived, the SPEAKER intimating that some new regulations for the admission of strangers would have to be adopted.

In answer to questions, Ministers stated—that the proclamation for incorporating the town of Bathurst would be issued immediately—that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the explanation lately given by Dr. Smith, of Liverpool, with reference to the death of James Hart, the coroner of Parramatta had been ordered to disinter, and hold an inquest on the body—that Mr. District Surveyor Flyde had been urged by the Government to report as expeditiously as possible upon certain lands in the Gulligal district, applied for in February last by Mr. Abram Johnstone—but that the Government were not bound, under the land laws, to report upon applications for land.

The adjourned debate on the Legislative Council Bill was opened by Mr. WILSON, who, after commenting on the absence of arguments in defence of the bill, and the extraordinary preference for the old form of a partially nominee Council avowed by Dr. LANG, insisted that the opinion of the country was strongly in favour of an Elective Upper House, and referred to a speech of Mr. Arnold, in the second reading of Mr. Forster's bill, in proof of the necessity of considering the principles of a bill at that stage. He was opposed to those provisions of the bill which related to nomineeism, and denounced the proposal for a property qualification, particularly as emanating from a liberal Ministry. The present Upper House was preferable to such a House as this bill would establish, which would tend to subvert the liberties of the country, and hand it over to the dominion of squatters and capitalists. The Upper House must be based on the existing suffrage. The system of a single electorate was impracticable. Hare's system was unintelligible. The provisions for retirement of members by rotation were highly objectionable. He should oppose the second reading.

Mr. MORRIS agreed with all the principles of the bill. He was in favour of an elective Council, but saw no objection to the limited sort of nomineeism proposed, though he would not insist upon it. The provisions for a single electorate, and for securing the indissolubility of the Council, combined with retirement by rotation, had his approval. Hare's system was strictly an embodiment of the principle of representation according to numbers. Any number of persons, of a certain amount, might by combination secure their being represented under this system, which would give every elector the right to carry his privileges all over the colony.

Mr. LOVE disapproved of Hare's system as impracticable, and as tending to give undue power to returning officers. He should insist on the right of all classes to vote for members of the Upper House, and on the ballot. He was in favour of a property qualification for members of the Upper House, which would at least create "a respectable House." He should oppose the bill.

Mr. DALGLEISH objected to all the principles of the bill except Hare's system, which was the truest system of representation, not of minorities, but of majorities. The present nominee House, subject to be swamped by every successive Ministry, was of no political advantage. The true solution of the difficulty was in a single Chamber. He should oppose property qualifications, and vote against the bill.

Mr. W. FORSTER found the same difficulties in determining the principle upon which a second Chamber was to be based, which opposed themselves to the construction of a second Chamber at all. But as the colony had determined on two Houses, the second must be effective, and not a mere sham. He should not object to the single electorate, but preferred the division of the colony into five or six districts, which would have a sort of provincial character. Hare's system was an application of the population principle in the most extensive sense. It gave equal representation to equal numbers. He should oppose any alteration of the existing suffrage. The Upper House must stand on an equally popular foundation with the Assembly. He entirely disapproved of the species of nomineeism embodied in the bill, and of the plan of retirement by rotation, which would keep some of the members in their seats for nine years, without responsibility to the people. He should, therefore, vote against the second reading.

Mr. DICKSON opposed the bill. He was in favour of a single Chamber. But if there must be an Upper House, he should insist on an equality of suffrage.

Mr. HOSKINS censured the silence of the Government, and the course taken in introducing this bill. For what were the Government responsible, if not for their measures? The nomineeism proposed by this bill was highly objectionable, and would prove obstructive to any Ministry, except that from which the nominations emanated. He objected also to property qualifications, which in Melbourne had produced a House utterly contemptible, to the omission of the ballot, and to self-registration. He should accept the single electorate, in combination with Hare's system, which had the advantage of giving effect to every vote. The provision for giving five votes to each elector was no part of Hare's system, and should not have his support.

Mr. LUCAS expressed himself as favourable to Hare's system, but opposed to the remainder of the bill, as also to the amendments proposed by Mr. Cowper. He preferred the existing form of Legislative Council to any elective House, particularly such as the bill contemplated. He should vote against the second reading.

Mr. R. FORSTER, looking on election as the only principle of the bill, and all its other provisions as details, would vote for going into committee. He should there support vote by ballot and universal suffrage. Not understanding Hare's system, he should vote against it.

Mr. HOLT spoke warmly in favour of Hare's system. Regarding the bill, and the amendments indicated by Mr. Cowper, as mere skeletons, in which there was much to approve of, he should support the second reading.

Mr. STEWART opposed the bill in all its provisions, and objected to Mr. Cowper's amendments.

Mr. DANGAR would vote for the second, but not for the third reading, unless the bill should be greatly altered.

Mr. DICK approved of the bill in its integrity, though disapproving of many of its provisions. He should support the second reading.

The second reading was carried by 24 to 20.

Mr. COWPER moved that the bill should be considered in committee on Wednesday week.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be so considered that day six months. The honorable member, in very warm terms, denounced the conduct of the Government.

Mr. HARPUR followed in a similar strain, accusing the Government and their supporters of meanness, cowardice, and treachery, and being several times ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Mr. LUCAS also condemned the Government at considerable length.

Mr. WILSON charged the Government with having betrayed the people, and Mr. GARRETT and Mr. COWPER, junior, their constituents.

Mr. GARRETT defended his own conduct and that of the Government.

After some observations from Mr. J. T. RYAN and Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TERRY moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived without division.

The motion for committal of the bill on Wednesday week was carried, and Mr. Dalgleish's amendment lost, on two divisions of 19 to 17.

The SPEAKER read the rule of Parliament against interrupting a member speaking by disorderly noises.

At twenty-six minutes past two a.m. the House adjourned to the usual hour this day.

WE can scarcely think that a bill of such importance as that for the reconstruction of the Upper House, can be safely disposed of by the votes of half the members of the Assembly. One of two things must be inferred: either that the length of the session has exhausted the patience of the members, and that they are compelled by the urgency of their vocations to return to their homes; or that at least half of them are indifferent to the fate of this measure, and that its shape and form will be decided by the representatives of not even the majority of the people, but by the votes of perhaps less than twenty! Ought we to deem any conclusion satisfactory that hangs upon such contingencies? Ought we to consider ourselves well served by our representatives, if either from indifference or any other cause they withdraw while such a subject is discussed?

After all, what a farce have our representative institutions become—exaggerated as they have been! No question has afforded a more frequent topic of vituperation, denunciation, and interdict than that which is included in the four corners of the bill before the House. And now, when the question becomes practical, and members are to decide at once what shall be the shape and form of our second Chamber, they have gone, one to his farm, and another to his merchandise!

Mr. COWPER calls this a "calm" session. It *is*, indeed, the calm of the Dead Sea. Whether from the long continuance of political passions and the inevitable collapse; whether from the despair of affecting the shape of legislation; whether from the benumbing influence of patronage; whether from conscious intellectual incompetence—certain it *is*, the House, this session, has entitled itself to the doubtful compliment it has received. But the empty benches by no means give us the idea that we shall extract any great advantage from this "calm," save the continuance of that Ministerial autocracy which is the penalty of political violence when reaction sets in.

Considering the opinions hitherto announced by Mr. COWPER, we do not know that there is much to complain of in his speech. That he should accept the Upper House Bill in the form presented, containing, as it *does*, elements so adverse to the scheme propounded by himself, is, perhaps, more than was to be anticipated from his consistency. He considers that we suffer disparagement by our lagging behind the other colonies in the adoption of the elective principle in the construction of the Upper House.

This is only jingling terms, because though undoubtedly the elective principle prevails in the other colonies, the bill which he offered for our acceptance, and even the concessions he now proposes, are not any more in harmony with the other colonial systems than the existing Upper House. There is in Victoria an Elective Chamber, but what is its constituency, and what the qualification of its members? Mr. COWPER objects to the proposed bill because it constitutes one constituency. He takes the other extreme, and proposes that ours shall consist of twelve. But in South Australia we find that the whole colony constitutes a single electorate, and that the qualification is a £50 freehold estate, or a leasehold estate of £20 or £25 rental as a householder. It is true that they have an elective Upper House in Victoria, but the *electors* must possess a freehold of £1000, or £100 per annum. The members themselves must be thirty years of age, and possess a freehold estate of £5000 value, or £500 per annum. It is not by merely adopting the name of an Elective Council without reference to its number, its qualifications, the divisions of its electorate, and other modifying clauses, that we can be said to imitate our Australian brethren. The experience of this colony indeed has been in one instance at least unfavourable to the continuance of the nominee system; not that the Ministers have much cause to complain of the present House. They have found no obstruction to any measure which had the authority of popular sympathy, and they have evaded the powers of the Upper House on some questions by including in the Estimates what they supposed they could not carry by a bill.

What then is the particular urgency of this measure? We presume chiefly to satisfy a theory. But if we are to construct a new House upon theoretical considerations, surely the Assembly, whose views are to be met, should be representative of the constituency at large, and a bill to determine finally our legislative system should not depend upon the predilections of one-fourth of the entire House.

If, however, the bill be debated in committee we hope the discussion of its clauses will take place in something like a British spirit. No one not grimacing can pretend that there is any conservative power in this country that can be hostile to the general sentiments of the people. But it surely must be admitted upon the same principle that we allow an Upper Chamber, that it should express the deliberate and even reluctant conclusions of the more educated and permanent classes. Will not the example of America at present have some influence upon our honest minded politicians of whatever school? Is it not clear that direct and absolute popular power is dangerous to any country? For the last quarter of a century that kind of influence which restrains and refines has disappeared from the Councils of America. There have indeed been some great men, such as will arise under every system, and some men of station and natural authority who have also had weight in the government of their country, but for the most part the direction of public affairs in that great territory has been determined by the stump—by the "caucus"—by the despotic action of parties who have all worshipped the brute force of the populace, and sold the liberties of their fathers for place and power. There are, no doubt, exceptions to this general rule. The old States in America are in some measure influenced by their traditions, and have names representative of the past; but, whatever State influence they may possess, they have next to none in the affairs of their Union, and we have now the tremendous spectacle presented to the world of millions of people in arms against each other—all sovereign and independent, and claiming to be the sole and final judges of all public affairs. Disunion and war, bloodshed, enslavement, and despotism—these are the great facts which are presented for our admonition, and to teach us that no constitution can be safe where there is no effectual check on the dominance of faction. We know of no means by which this check can be provided save in the framework of our Government, and it is for the members of the Lower House to determine how far, by creating those checks which can never be really obstructive, they will save themselves from the disasters which have befallen every country where they do not exist.

EXPLANATIONS on both sides of the question concerning the disputed origin and history of the Sydney Co-operative Baking Company have now been put before our readers. These have served to show how it is that the trade supposed to be principally interested in the movement has least to do with it. The explanations are by no means satisfactory on either side, nor do they altogether consist with each other.

Mr. DODD dismisses Mr. O'CONNOR's statements as the baseless fabrications of his own imagination. This mode of dealing with them, however, is not satisfactory, if, as we are assured, the members of the baking trade generally who were concerned in the matter, endorse his statement as substantially a correct account of their complaints.

At the same time, the bakers by no means make out a good case for public sympathy. They complain of having been turned out of their own company, but it is very largely their own fault. It is pretty clear that from the very first they muddled the matter. They started an enterprise for which they had made no adequate preparation, and they looked for success rather to other people than to themselves. This was a fatal error. If there is any lesson more than another which the operative classes need to lay well to heart, it is that in all sound schemes for social amelioration the only real help is self-help.

The bakers do not seem to have done what it was quite in their power to have done, in the way of canvassing for subscribers and shareholders, studying the organisation of the concern, and preparing to start it effectively. But these were requisite preliminaries. No project can be expected to tumble into success simply by virtue of a certain public sympathy with it. The bakers seem to have contented themselves with starting the idea of a co-operative company, and inviting the public, and especially the other trades, to come in and assist, and hoped in this way to have success brought to them instead of achieving it. The iron trade came in to the scheme in great force, but their alliance was something like the assistance said to have been rendered by HENGIST and HORSA to the early inhabitants of Britain when sorely pressed by their foes. The assistance invited came, but it came in such force and superiority of military prowess as to assume a permanent dominion over those who had sought it. Somewhat similarly the iron trade came to help the bakers, but the helpers speedily assumed the supremacy, and took exclusive possession.

The zeal with which the iron trade responded to the bakers' invitation is partly accounted for by the fact of which we have been informed that, previously to the bakers' movement, there had been a talk among the iron-workers of starting a co-operative store in Sydney, in imitation of those which, in Rochdale and elsewhere in the mother country, had proved so successful. Nothing definite had been decided upon, but the idea was simmering. When the bakers started their project, the ironworkers threw their force into it, as a capital opportunity of giving expression to their desires to realise the co-operative principle, and as giving a security, by the combination of trades, that success would be infallible. As it has turned out, the trades have not combined, there having been an element of disunion more potent than the element of union. The reason of this was that the two trades were animated by two different ideas. The bakers wanted to achieve certain reforms in their trade. This was their principal object. They took up with the co-operative idea only as a means to an end. If the mere threat of the new company had sufficed to have forced the master bakers into an acquiescence with their wishes, it would have answered all their purposes, and they would not have cared much if the project had dropped through. With the iron trade, on the other hand, the principal object was to establish a co-operative concern; the particular crotchets of the bakers were with them matters of quite secondary consideration. They were quite willing to take up with them, so long as no detriment was involved to the financial success of the company, but as soon as it was found that they would involve loss of business or loss of profit, they were thrown overboard remorselessly. It is necessary to bear this in mind, to account for what the bakers consider treacherous conduct. The iron-trade, however, were true to their own purpose, however much they may have disappointed the hopes of their allies.

The difference in the motives of the two parties soon developed itself in the history of the undertaking. Thus one of the demands of the bakers was that Sunday-baking should be given up. Yet we are told that the company commenced it almost from the first; and on the manager remonstrating, he was peremptorily enjoined to obey the orders of the directors at the risk of being turned out of his place. So, again, day-baking, and the consequent abolition of night-work, was one of the reforms the bakers specially intended the company to achieve. After a futile attempt, however, to adopt it, it was abandoned—as the bakers say, without any sufficient justification—as the others say, because it would not pay to do it in competition with the master bakers of the city, who would not do it. The excuse, we must say, does not seem to us to be satisfactory, and the bakers have in this respect a reasonable ground of complaint that so little sympathy was shewn for the special object the movement was intended to further. It is the special characteristic of a co-operative company that it appeals for support to its own proprietary and only indirectly to the chance custom of the public. So far as the trade lies within itself its business is free from competition; it is only that small part of the business which lies with non-shareholders that is competitive. Thus, supposing there are five hundred shareholders, as there are said to be in this company, and that the consumption of these customers and their families was sufficient to support a baking business, there would be no need to appeal to the consideration of the general public at all. It would not matter what the master bakers did, or what the general public insisted upon. If the five hundred shareholders had sufficient sympathy with the bakers to agree to forego the luxury of hot bread in the morning, then the company at least could carry out the plan of day-baking, even if no one else did it. *Its* customers would be content, and that would be enough. Whether day-baking can be carried out as a general rule in the trade, so long as bread is made by the present process, is a point on which we do not venture to pronounce, but a co-operative company could certainly do it so long as its shareholders were willing. The yea or the nay rests entirely with them and not with the outside public. It is a just ground of complaint therefore on the part of the Sydney operative bakers, that the company which they started chiefly to carry out the idea, should abandon it without a fair trial.

The bakers would not have complained apparently of the supremacy of the iron-trade in the management, if their own special views had had justice done to them. Nor indeed could they have justifiably refused to their allies a due and even a pre-eminent share of influence. The iron-trade brought from two to three hundred share-holders and customers to the concern. And what is scarcely of less importance, they brought men with more talent for organisation and superior business faculty than the bakers seemed capable of producing from among themselves. Without the assistance of the iron-workers, it is pretty clear to us that the concern would never have been started at all. The bakers were not game to carry out successfully the idea that they had broached. Those, therefore, to whom the success was mainly due may rightly claim a ruling authority.

The bakers, we understand, rather grieve over the loss of their money. They spent about thirty pounds in the preliminary meetings to start the company. They advanced ten pounds as a loan towards the capital, for which they hold a promissory note, and as to which fears have been expressed that it will always remain a promissory note; and on something between sixty and a hundred shares the first deposit of ten shillings was paid and forfeited. This drain on their funds is exclusive of the twenty pounds they subscribed to the iron-workers' strike, and for which they think they might have received a less thankless return. Altogether they lament over having dropped above a hundred pounds on their hard-ware brethren. However, if they have purchased a hundred pounds' worth of experience they may, perhaps, rest content with their unintended bargain.

If the bakers like to venture on the formation of a new company, "the world is all before them," only let them take care that they start with an adequate capital, and with an adequate number of shareholders reconciled to the ideas they wish to realise.

THE DIORAMA.—His Excellency Sir John Young has intimated his intention to patronise this pleasing and popular exhibition this day.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Last night three ward meetings, in connection with the forthcoming aldermanic elections for the city, were held. In Macquarie Ward, Alderman Chapman met his constituents at the Ovens Hotel, Pitt-street, Mr. T. May in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and a unanimous vote of confidence in Mr. Chapman passed, the worthy alderman being declared a fit and proper person to continue to represent the ward in the Council.—In Brisbane Ward there were two meetings, the supporters of Alderman Duffin mustering strongly at the Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street. Mr. R. Hughes presided. An account of Mr. Duffin's proceedings in the Council during the past year having been rendered, it was moved and carried nem. con. that he is a fit and proper person to represent the ward—the meeting undertaking to use their best endeavours to retain him in his seat in the Council. Mr. George Hurley, a new candidate, for the same ward, held his first meeting at Harris's hotel, Market-street, Mr. R. Thomas occupying the chair. The attendance was numerous. After entering into a variety of details of more or less interest, and answering satisfactorily several questions relative to his future conduct, if returned to the Council, it was moved, seconded, and carried by acclamation, that Mr. Hurley is a proper person to represent the ward at the forthcoming election. A vote of thanks to the chairman, in each case, brought the proceedings to a close.

A NEW INSECT PEST.—We understand that the young lucerne has this year been attac

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.

By Old Boomerang.

"Old Folks at Home!"

"Will you please to give me a glass of cyder?" I asked of a short fat old man, with a face like a pickle-cabbage, who was lounging behind a very primative sort of counter in a comical-looking cob built inn, yelept the "Green Goose," situate in the north of Devon, where the stage coach, by which I was travelling, had stopped for a few minutes to repair some trifling breakage.

"Us ha'nt a got any zider, zur, but our vippenny be'n very good;" replied the jolly-looking landlord, with a good-natured grin.

Without a very clear idea of the character of that beverage, I replied, "Well, let me have some vippenny," whereupon the boniface turned the tap of a cask just behind him, and soon presented me with a brown mug, filled with a frothy liquid, which I soon ascertained was sour beer; and which for cogent reasons I declined to drink. My wry looks, as I replaced the mug on the counter before me, were observed by a group of robust looking men, clad in short white frocks, who were sitting around a huge deal table, in the same brick-paved apartment, and were rather noisily debating, as to who was the best man among them at thatching a bean-stack; and discussing, at the same time, the contents of sundry brown mugs, similar to the one which I had just put down.

"Doant ee loike our yale, measter?" enquired one of the rustics, rising, and taking off his old straw hat. "I'll drink un for ye, I'll drink yer health, measter, if ee loike to let un doo't."

"You would do it at the risk of your own health, my friend," I replied, "for I believe there is cholera morbus, or colic, in a draught of that mixture; you can drink it if you choose, but I would not do so for a waggon load of royal red streaks."

The grinning rustic looked as bright as a beggar who had just found eighteen-pence, as he quickly emptied the mug, then set it down with a sigh, as if he were sorry it were not twice as large; wiped his mouth with the sleeve of his smock frock, reseated himself, and joined in the general gaze at me, and I have no doubt, also, in the general opinion, that I was a bad judge of beer.

"So that's 'vippenny,' is it, Mr landlord," I enquired, as I handed him a piece of money to pay for the beverage. "I will try to remember it. I have so often heard your countrymen abroad talk most affectionately about this favoured region of fine scenery, cyder, and all sorts of nice things besides, that I have been specially attracted here. The fine scenery, and many other things that they told me of, have certainly not been over-rated; but although I had been led to imagine that cyder was as plentiful in this county as clouted cream and raspberries, I have spent ten days in these parts and have not yet seen cyder in any other form than I have seen it at the other side of the world, corked up in smart-looking bottles, like champagne, and which I suspect came from Boston or thereabouts. I don't know what the Devonshire folks in Australia will say when I go back and tell them that cyder is a bygone beverage, and instead of their much lauded apple juice, which they so fondly remember, you offered me a throat-stinging mixture, more like a decoction of cobbler's chips, cock sorrel, and black pepper, than anything else I can imagine just now."

"Doant ee zay that, when ee go whoam, measter," replied the obese landlord, warming up with something like national pride; "blain'd if I wouldn't show ee more zider than all the zogers in the Crimee and drink in a week, if ee'd come along o' me to Farmer Pantiles, over the gap yonder. I arn't a got none on tap to-day, sure enough, cos us emptied the hogshead last night; and my man Loobin is a gone to Cred'ton with the team for a load o' muck; but I'll gage to have zider enough for ee when ee come back, if ee'l call here, be whack'd if I doant."

"But did ee cum all the way from Oxtraley, zur?" asked the landlord, as he stuck his hands under his white apron, and leant back upon the barrel of vippenny, while all the aforesaid yokels opened their mouths and eyes, and stared at me, as if I were a kangaroo. "Whoy I a got a fust cousin over there; I wonder if ee know'd him? By gum! he wor the chap to snare a hare or hunt a badger. Ay, an' he could drink zider, too."

"What is his name?" I inquired.

"Zachary Lump, zur—same name as my an—" replied the landlord; "I should loike to hear about un sure enough; he wor a strapping chap, as big as a hay pook, an' the best wrestler about this part o' Devon;—I never zee'd un beat—."

"Well, I know a good many great lumps in Australia, but I don't think I know the identical Zachary," said I; "in what part does he reside?"

"Ods blained if I know just whereabouts he be now, but he be diggin up goold zoomwhere over there," said the landlord; "the last time he wrote whoam he zed that he and his mates were picking up goold in *quarts*, and they had a got some lumps as big as a donkey's head. I wish he'd a zend me a pint, or even half a pint of it, to pay me for the many quarts of yale and zider that I'm a 'veard he'll always owe me vor."

"Well, I hope he will make a better use of the gold he may be fortunate enough to get than to spend it in strong drink," I said; "for a gold-digger's is a very precarious occupation—one that is subject to many peculiar vicissitudes, and one which is very exhausting to the physical strength and energies. All *wise* diggers, therefore, will save as much money as they can, in times of prosperity, to provide against sudden reverses, sickness, and premature old age. I hope your cousin Zachary is now a wiser man than when he ran up a long score with you for ale and cider; if not, the demon of drink will wrestle with him, and beat him, as it has done millions of poor souls. But I must bid you good-bye, Mr. Lump, for I see the coach is ready to start, if I meet with your namesake in Australia, I will tell him that his cousin Zachary Lump, is still keeping the Green Goose near to Coplestone, sells sour beer to travellers, and lets his cider tubs stand empty."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the landlord; "I do wish ee'd call here again, as ee go back zur. I do promise ee your prime zider as wull make ee wink both eyes at once, my ole ooman ull make ee a junket too, an I reckon ee doant get them things in your country every day. There be a score o' folks or more, as went away from these parts to Oxtraley, and I should loike to hear about un uncommon, and its loikely enow you zeed some of 'em."

"Well I'll not forget to let them know about you, when I get back," I replied; "and I think I shall have a better chance of living to do so, than I should have had, if I had drank your sour beer. Good bye Mr. Lump, I shall never forget your vippenny."

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It was rather a showery day, in the summer of 1854, a short time before the completion of the North Devon Line of railway, and the stage coach was then the only public conveyance. My only inside travelling companion was a very pleasant old gentleman, who soon began a lively conversation with me, and, on discovering that I had recently come from Australia, he made many inquiries about our colonial institutions, and evinced a considerable interest in these colonies in general.

The weather being cleared up when about half-way on my journey, and being desirous of having a view of the delightfully picturesque country through which we were travelling, and which the high banks and hawthorn hedges on each side of the road prevented me getting from the inside of the coach, I got on the box with the coachman, who then informed me that the old gentleman inside was Lord F., who was compelled to ride home by the stage in consequence of his carriage having broken down near to Exeter. My native dread of intruding myself into the presence of great folks stayed me from getting inside the coach again after I became aware of the rank of my late very chatty *vis-a-vis*, but I was more than repaid for the inconvenience of a slight wetting from an occasional passing shower by the pleasing views of the most beautiful upland and woodland scenery which my ravished eyes had ever beheld. There bounteous Nature's beauteous gifts had been largely supplemented by the hand of taste, and science and art had been called in in various ways to add to the primitive loveliness of the ever varying landscape.

I will here briefly explain my errand to that part of England. Previous to leaving Sydney, a few months before, I had promised many of my good friends there, to call and see their "old folks at home." Every such promise that I made, I scrupulously fulfilled, and although they involved a considerable expenditure of time, and money too, and many journies to different parts of England, I was abundantly recompensed by the pleasure it gave me, in every case, to find the dear "old folks at home," so delighted to hear of their dear young folks abroad; I invariably met with the greatest kindness and hospitality; and I thus had opportunities of seeing more of my native land than I had ever seen before. One of these missions was the object of my present journey.

It was late in the evening when the coach crossed the bridge and slowly ascended a hill, to the old fashioned town of Toddleback; and a quaint-looking old town it was. In days of yore, some quaint folks lived in it too, and they were not all extinct at the time that I visited it. It was, I was informed, at one time a Parliamentary borough, but in 1368 the burgesses petitioned to be relieved from the burden of sending members to Parliament, complaining in their petition "that the sheriff, to their great injury, summoned them to send two members to Parliament, by which they had been put to great expense and trouble."

The stage coach rumbled along the verdant streets, and at length stopped at the door of the Globe Inn, when I quickly alighted, and, after consulting my direction card, made my way in the direction of May-street.

"Where does Mr. Goodfellow live?" I enquired of a skinny little phenomenon, whom I might have been pardoned for mistaking for a shrivelled old man of seventy, although he was only a boy of about twelve years of age; he was clad in a brown or green baize claw-hammer-cut coat, with a brass plate on the breast; knee leather breeches, and blue, or green stockings,—I forget which—and seemed an unhappy advertisement of the posthumous charity of some "miserable sinner," whom one might fancy had not the heart to be generous without being spiteful at the same time; for, to dress poor boys in such a frightful scaramouch costume is, I think, an absurdity little short of cruelty.

"Mr. Goodfellow lives over yonder, Sir," replied the boy; "at that shop with the great big tissick bottles in it; next door to Mr. Doe's."

Following the direction of young Noah, I entered an antique-built chemist's shop, and announced my name to a solemn-looking young gentleman behind the counter, who immediately shook hands with me very heartily, and then rushed out of the shop in a state of great excitement, leaving me in sole possession of all his gallipots and demijohns, and at liberty to take as many of his celebrated antibilious pills as I liked for nothing. I felt somewhat amused at the sudden exit of my new friend, but hoped I had not frightened him. After standing a minute or two surveying the rather odd collection of articles around me, the reflection of a fire on some tin-ware against the wall in a far-off kitchen presented greater attractions to me than rows of jalap jars, &c., and strong-smelling physic of various kinds, which got up my nose and made me shudder—and regarding myself to some extent a privileged person for the time being, I took the liberty of walking backwards into a commodious kitchen; and, evidently to the amusement of a couple of rosy-faced Devonshire domestics, I seated myself on one of the settles which were erected on each side of a capacious chimney, and began to make myself at home. As my journey had been rather a damp one, and, though it was in the month of June, the weather was not a whit too warm for an old Australian, I felt very grateful for the warmth, and the cheering influence of the blazing fire.

In a very short time I heard a rustling of bombazine behind me; and on rising I was most cordially saluted and warmly welcomed by the venerable mother of some of my Sydney friends. I then understood that the sudden flight of the sedate young gentleman aforesaid, Mr. Gabriel Goodfellow, was for the purpose of summoning his mother from a neighbouring church, in the middle of service, to receive their anxiously expected visitor from the antipodes, who was expected to give them so many interesting details about their near and dear relatives, with whom he had so recently parted.

Great was the excitement of that dear, kind-hearted old lady; numerous were her apologies for not being at home to receive me, and her expressions of regret that I should have been obliged to usher myself into the kitchen; but I speedily helped to ease her mind by telling her that I had been assured by her dear children abroad, that I should not be troubled with unnecessary ceremonies, in their "old house at home;" that I had been very much gratified at sitting in that old-fashioned chimney corner, for I had been fancying the while, how I should, on my return to Sydney, make her beloved one's heart glow at my description of the well-remembered settles and surroundings, and make them all long to return again to the happy home of their childhood, and gather once more a joyous group "by the ingle side," and thrill their fond parents' hearts with the glad sight, ere they departed to their home in heaven. I begged of her to allow me to sit a little longer, and enjoy my pleasurable cogitation; and there I continued to sit, apparently unconscious of the bustling preparations for a more suitable entertainment for me in another part of the house, and with which I knew it would be out of place for me to interfere.

I had not sat there long before a nimble little old gentleman, dressed in blacked breeches and gaiters, and quaintly cut black coat, hurried into the kitchen, and humourously introduced himself to me as the "father of them all." His hearty and continued shake of my hand, savoured more of friendship than of fashion, as he expressed his great joy at seeing an old friend of his dear boys and girls abroad. He had just returned on horseback from a professional visit to a neighbouring village; and the gratified twinkling of his funny little black eyes confirmed all the kind expressions of welcome which his tongue rapidly uttered in his own peculiarly merry and hearty style.

"But what be ee zitting here in the kitchen vor?—this beant the place for ee," said Mr. Goodfellow, with an irresistibly comical look at me, as he took off his spurs and hung them on a hook over the chimney. "Here, Dolly, Polly, bane the maids! where be they all got to? I'll soon make em light a vire in the best room in the house; bang it! what be they all about, I should like to know, to let ee be zitting here, all alone, in the kitchen!" he exclaimed, in a very loud tone of feigned anger, as he struck his riding-whip smartly on one of his black gaiters, which made the dust fly abroad, and the echoes to resound all over the house; and then turning to me, with a merry twinkle in his eye, as he seated himself on the opposite settle to me, he asked, "Do ee zmoke a pipe?" On my replying that I occasionally indulged in that luxury, he replied, "That's right—thee be' a Briton, I can zee. I'll get some Bristol birdseye and some long pipes, and us'll have a zmoke together after supper; I've get a thousand questions to ask ee about my dear boys and girls abroad; and they have a written to tell ue, that us beant to be afraid of asking ee anything us like. But, hollos! where be all the folks got to? hoy, Polly, Dolly, bane the maids! ay, here they come at last. Now, come along o' me Mr. Boomerang, and I'll show ee to your bedroom, for ee'l be glad of a wash bevors zupper."

Mr. Goodfellow was a true type of the Devonshire gentleman, of the old school. Though rather below the medium height, his limbs were well-proportioned and muscular, and at one time, he had doubtless been a very strong and active, as well as a remarkably good-looking man. In his youth, he had been an adept in all athletic and field sports. Very few men in the county possessed a better general knowledge of domestic animals than he did; and his celebrated trotting pony, and his extraordinary sagacious dog *Moscow*, were among the wonders of the town, but best of all he was noted for his numberless generous acts to the poor folk around him.

Like most men, he had, in his later years, had his share of the trials of life; but happily for him, he had been led to see and feel, that those trials were part of the discipline of his Almighty Father, who loved him, and by those means sought to withdraw him from the, too often, fatal allurements of the world, which surrounded him.

Mr. Goodfellow was a sincere Christian, and he might have been selected as a smiling example, to convince, if possible, those unfortunate befogged individuals who cling to the erroneous opinion that a religious man must necessarily be melancholy and sombre, whereas he is in truth the only man who has good cause to be happy and cheerful.

"Yee bea'nt gone to bed be ee?" asked Mr. Goodfellow, in a feigned Punch-like voice, as he tapped at the door of my room about twenty minutes after he had shown me to it; adding as I opened the door, "come along, drabbit it! dos'nt ee mind putting on your best clothes now; thee'll do; thee's looking as zmart as a young vox; zupper's waiting, and mother is longing to know how many teeth Ned's baby's got; and whether Job's last boy has got his grandfeyther's nose; whether daughter Zuky's got a zweetheart, and whether Will looks as well as his picture that hangs to the wall; and no end o' things bezides, so come along."

Chattering as he went, in that semi-comical style, the old gentleman conducted me to a spacious well-furnished room above stairs, where there was spread a table, replete with luxuries, which might have tempted an epicure, much more a hungry, jaded traveller. Mrs. Goodfellow—whose mild, placid demeanour strangely contrasted with the volatility of her happy spouse—presided at the table; and there were also assembled brother and sister, and a sun-browed young maiden, whose bewitching blue eyes, I thought, were far oftener fixed upon friend Gabriel, than upon the muffin-dish before her. After our comfortable social repast was over we formed a semicircle before a roaring fire, and, notwithstanding my protestations against smoking in the presence of ladies, my scruples were all overruled by a unanimous vote, and the decisive summing up of Mr. Goodfellow, who exclaimed, with characteristic drollery,

"Us don't zmoke here every day, I can tell ee; but our chiels abroad wrote and told us to make ee comfortable, and bane it! uz mean to do it too, so light a pipe now, and puff away so long as you like, and I'll keep ee company. All the zmoke will go up the chimney of course."

Numerous and varied were the questions which poured upon me from one or other of the gratified group, in the course of the evening, and puzzling enough some of those questions were too. Often my replies would seem to awaken tender recollections, and the tears of affection would start from the eyes of the fond mother, and the old gentleman, to hide his emotion, would cough, and say, "Drabbit it; this birds-eye be's strong zure enough;" while brothers' and sisters' looks were brimful of sympathy.

It was long past midnight before the propriety of retiring to rest was suggested. Mr. Goodfellow then opened the "big ha Bible," and with due solemnity read a portion of God's word, and followed with a fervent prayer for everybody in the world; but more especially for his own beloved ones at home and abroad; then, after exchanging warm good night salutes with them all, I returned to my comfortable dormitory, and very gladly "lay my body down to sleep."

I remained for two days with my very hospitable friends; during which time I was shown all the "lions" of the ancient town of Toddleback and its neighbourhood; and I took my farewell with strong feelings, which I have not yet forgotten.

Mr. Goodfellow, since that time, has passed away. His once merry twinkling eyes are now closed, and his fun-creating tongue is stilled in death. His bones now mingle with the silent dust, but his happy "spirit has returned unto God who gave it." His widow, and a large number of descendants, mourn their loss, though not without hope; and if they will all follow the consistent Christian walk of his latter years, they will by and bye reunite with him above, among that glorious throng of redeemed spirits, "which no man can number."

* * * * *

My various visits, of a similar kind to the one above narrated, might have convinced me, if it were necessary, that the bonds of sympathy between kindred souls are not broken by distance, if they are even weakened.

In every case, I found the same eager desire evinced by parents, to hear of the welfare of their far distant children; and I would earnestly urge upon all those who have an opportunity of affording their aged parents at a distance the gratification of a visit from a personal friend, to embrace it; but failing that privilege, they can *write to their parents*; and the trouble of penning a monthly letter is of trifling moment, when weighed with the intense gratification its perusal would afford to those whose strong affection for them will only cease in death. And I would add just a word or two, to those of my readers who have parents in England in necessitous circumstances—think if you cannot spare—even though it should call for the exercise of some self denial—*something for the Old Folks at Home.*

Darlinghurst, November 10th.

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* Ale at 3d. per quart

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 11th November, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
G. W. Railway Extension from Penrith to Bathurst	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th Nov.
Construction of a Bridge at Mangoplah (over Phillitop or Old Man's Creek), on the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga	
Erection of a Watch House, Ballina	
Annual Contracts, 1863:—	
Masons' and paviours' work	
Bricklayers' ditto	
Carpenters' ditto	
Slaters' ditto	
Plasterers' ditto	
Painters' and glaziers' ditto	
Plumbers' ditto	
Blacksmiths' ditto	
Ironmongery	
Annual Contracts, 1863:—	
Emptying privies	
Lighting lamps	
Sweeping chimneys	
Winding and regulating clocks	
Supplying coffins	
Great Western Road, 1st district:—	
9. Boundary-stone to Junction	
10. Junction to Homebush	
11. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge	
12. Parramatta to Rope's Creek	
13. At Rope's Creek and St. Mary's	
14. Whateley's to Emu Ferry	
Great Northern Road, 1st district:—	
28. Repair of culverts, Black and Jump-up Creeks	
29. Ditto, Jump-up Creek and New French	
31. Jump-up Creek	
33. Culverts 16 and 17	
34. New French	
35. Ditto, north to Government hut	
36. Falconer's Old Inn	
37. Ditto New ditto	
38. M'Dougall's Flat	
30. 37th to 38th mile	
40. Rix's Creek	
41. Ditto Flat	
42. At culvert 77	
43. 39 to 44-mile ridges.	
Additions to Registry Office, Sydney	
Erection of Stable at Court-house, Paterson	
Supply of Materials for fencing at Grafton Gaol	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th Nov.
Erection of Telegraph and Post Office, Orange	
Erection of Watch-house, Nundle	
Erection of Gaol, Deniliquin	
Erection of Court-house, Deniliquin	
Erection of Court and Watch House, Bourke	
Alterations and Additions, Court-house, Dungog	
Erection of Court-House, Ballina	
Construction of a Bridge over the Billabong Creek, on the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga	
Additions, Insolvency Department	
Repairs, &c., Court and Watch-house Penrith	
Leasing Government Railways	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd Dec.
Designs for Public Free Library	

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 31st October, 1862.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 25 Vic., No. 19, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 17th November, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100 and £500 each, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the debentures issued.

3. The principal sum will be payable on 1st January, 1892, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before 1st July, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, or at the office of the Banking Agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service. E. C. WEEKES.

TO OWNERS of STOCK on the HOMEBUSH ESTATE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having stock at agistment at Homebush to remove the same at once, as there is every probability of their dying from want of water. All persons will be held responsible for the agistment in case of death, also 10s. for burning each carcase. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street, Sydney, and Homebush.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

W. M. ARNOLD.

NOTE.—The time within which Tenders can be received at this Office, for leasing the Government Railways, has been extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd December next.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August 1st.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Sydney Branch, 62, Margaret-street.
Current Fire rates; lowest Life rates in Australia.
Cash advanced on Life policies: claims promptly settled.
GEORGE WATSON, resident secretary.

THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, of Unity-buildings, Cannon-street, London, hereby give notice that they have appointed, as their agents for Sydney, Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., of George-street.
The shareholders of this association number about 4500, representing a subscribed capital of £1,027,971.
The premium income in 1861 was upwards of £100,000, and exceeded that of 1860 by upwards of £30,000.
CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., F.S.A., &c., Manager
Agents for Sydney—Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.
The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—
Premiums on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, including among others the Half-Premium System peculiar to this Company.
Bonuses declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.
No Liability of Partnership the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.
The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.
Surrender of Policies favourably dealt with.
Thirty Days allowed for the renewal of Policies.
Claims payable in three months after proof of Death, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.
Annuities, present and defer d, at liberal rates.
Endowments of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.
Reversionary and Contingent Interests purchased on equitable terms.
Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at Burrangong (Lambing Flat) Forbes (Lachlan).
Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

Victoria by the Grace of God &c.
To the Widow and next of kin (if any) of PATRICK HALLORAN late of Tea-pot Swamp in the district of Bathurst in the colony of New South Wales farmer deceased intestate.
GREETING:—
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the proctor of CHARLES WILLIAM CROAKER a creditor of the said deceased that the said PATRICK HALLORAN departed this life at the Lachlan River (having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate we do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court-house in King-street Sydney on FRIDAY the twenty-eighth day of November instant at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said Charles William Croaker a creditor of the said deceased on giving sufficient security and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such Letters of Administration being granted to the said Charles William Croaker as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight Companion of the Bath Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney the twelfth day of November in the twenty-sixth year of our reign and A.D. 1862.
D. B. HUTCHINSON (L.S.), Prothonotary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of THOMAS DOUGLAS, late of Sydney, in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above named deceased be granted to MARY ANN HILL, the wife of GEORGE HILL, of the city of Sydney, cabinetmaker, a sister and one of the next of kin of the said deceased.
Dated this 13th day of November A.D. 1862.
JAMES M'ALPIN FAWL, Proctor for the said Administratrix, 51, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of 8250 copies. Next to the Sydney Morning Herald, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.
The Country Edition of the Sydney Mail is posted to every part of the interior on Friday mornings, and the Town Edition published every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on Thursday evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.
*** Agents requiring the Sydney Mail for sale must remit in advance, or their orders will not be attended to.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the SQUATTERS OF PEAK DOWNS and DISTRICT NORTH of BROAD SOUND.—The undersigned begs to inform the settlers of the above districts, and the public in general, that he has opened a large store at the head of the navigation, St. Lawrence Creek, Broad Sound, and is prepared to receive wool and goods for shipment.
N.B.—In connection with the above store there is a large wholesale and retail General Store—prices moderate.
A good and short road has been discovered from Waverley to Yatten. WILLIAM W. BOYES.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all modern improvements. Mastication and articulation guaranteed.

A single tooth, from	.. ..	10s. 0d.
Decayed teeth stopped	.. ..	5s. 0d.
Teeth extracted	.. ..	2s. 6d.

Note the address—330, George-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones, jeweller's.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS are a certain cure for all internal complaints, dropsy, congestion of the head and lungs, dimness of sight, eructations, flatulency, torpid bowels, and disturbed functions generally. Prepared by the British College of Health, Euston-road, London; and sold by all medicine vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Nervous pains, neuralgia, face, ear, and toothache, as well as rheumatism, are relieved and cured by these soothing remedies. Holloway's ointment should be rubbed over the affected parts twice a day. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

FARINA.—This preparation consists of the granules of the true Indian Corn in combination with two other farinaceous substances also of American production, and will be found the purest, most wholesome, and agreeable food for invalids and children.
It may be used as sago, or arrowroot, or may be made into cakes, puddings, or light bread.
It will be found perfectly free from all impurities, and its sweet flavour and cheapness will render it of great benefit as an article of diet and of general use in families.
It will be found particularly beneficial to females nursing and to young children.
In packets, with printed directions for use; Price 1s. each.
Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., chemists, &c., 534, George-street, Sydney.
A liberal allowance to storekeepers.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.
A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.
NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.
The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.
By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "P. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.
*** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."
Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT WASHING MACHINE will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap and fuel. It will wash blankets, sheets, counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or a collar, and is the cheapest article ever invented. The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street, Sydney.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have now on hand, ex late arrivals, BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, consisting of zouave, knickerbockers, and tunic suits, in all fabric and materials, which, upon inspection, will be found equal to bespeke.
In MEN'S CLOTHING, their annexed list of prices will convince the most sceptical that they are far below other houses.

LIST OF PRICES.

Black alpaca sacs, from 8s 6d	Black cloth vests, from 7s 6d
Coloured ditto ditto, from 5s 6d	Moire antique ditto, from 9s
Tweed sacs, from 14s	Quilting ditto, from 4s 6d
Black cloth ditto, from 20s	Tweed ditto, from 6s 6d
Black doe trousers, from 16s	Boys' suits, 14s 6d
Tweed ditto, 12s 6d	Youths' ditto, 24s.

The Bespoke Department is under the management of cutters who have been in Messrs. G. C. and Co.'s employ for a series of years, and have always given complete satisfaction to their numerous customers.
G. C. and Co. would further call the attention of the public to their large and well-assorted stock of WOOLLENS, which consists of all the newest and best designs, in tweeds, silk mixtures, single dogs, and sattarahs, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste. All goods warranted shrunk by steam.
Light summer tweed suits, from three guineas.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next to the General Post Office.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street.
300 French organdie muslins, fast colours, 4s. 6d
50 silk tissue barèges, 20 yards, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
127 rich challi robes, 18 yards, 12s. 6d., worth 27s. 6d.
250 pieces French organdie muslins, 6½d., worth 10½d.
160 pieces French delaines, new shades, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
170 pieces plain balzorines, 3½d., worth 9d.
29 pieces real washing mohairs, 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 9d.
160 pieces checked delaines, 6½d., cost 1s.
500 men's Witney hats, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.
700 pieces French bonnet ribbons, 7½d., worth 1s.
150 pieces printed ribbon trimmings, 2½d., worth 6d.
240 ladies' new shaped bonnets, 4s. 6d., worth 10s. 6d.
150 netted steel skirts, 1s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
700 yards wide width checked silks, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.
350 yards checked poplins, 1s. 11d., worth 2s. 9d.
47 China pans silks, 25s., cost price 60s.
640 bunches French flowers, 1s. 9d. the bunch
460 pairs French coutille stays, 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
250 pieces Hoyle's yard prints, 5½d., worth 7½d.
87 ladies' new shaped mantles, 5s. 6d.
J. WETHERILL, George-street, near Hunter-street.

STRAW HATS.—FARMER and PAINTER have just received twelve cases of STRAW HATS, in black, brown, white, and speckled, in the following new shapes:—
Como
Cheltenham

In the Assigned Estate of Miss J. Carter, Parramatta-street.
By order of the trustees.

FRIDAY, the 14th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. R. S. Crosby and Co. (removed there for the better accommodation of purchasers), THIS DAY, the 14th,
The remaining stock of drapery, slops. &c., in the above estate.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of R. S. Crosby and Co.

By order of Mr. R. H. Sempill, official assignee.

THIS DAY, Friday, 14th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Premises of Messrs. R. S. Crosby and Co., Parramatta-street South, THIS DAY, 14th instant,
The balance of the stock in the above estate.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed from the Maid of Judah.
Manufactured by Jackson and Sons
Joshua Joseph and Sons
Davis and Sons
Hannan and Co.
Bostock and Co., &c., &c.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
94 trunks of new goods
All suitable for the present season.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Choice Congou Teas
Plantation and Manilla Coffee
Mauritius and Loaf Sugar
Singapore Tapioca, Pearl Barley
Belly's and Frost's Oilmen's Stores
Mucuna Helsins, Colman's Starch, &c.

MONDAY, 17th November.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on MONDAY, 17th November, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of Mr. James Dean.
Macquarie-place.

☞ Two Massive Dental Chairs, covered in Utrecht Velvet, made by Messrs. Murphy, the Pianoforte Maker, and cost each, in London, £25.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
The above.
Term, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Ladies' Side Saddle (new)
Pelham Bridle
Riding Whip and Cloth Habit (new).

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Valuable Oil Paintings
Scientific Works
Elegant Bookcase
A magnificent Pianoforte, 6¼ octaves, with all the latest improvements
Couch and six Chairs, covered in damask
Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables
Carpets, Officials, Pier Glasses
Electro-plate, Glass, China, &c.
Valuable Gold Hunter, by French, Royal Exchange
Sociable and Harness
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from a gentleman who is leaving the colony to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

MONDAY, 17th November.

Preliminary Notice.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, and provisions, full particulars of which will appear.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Balance of the Cargo of very Choice Mauritius Sugars, ex Sea Breeze.
For Unreserved Sale on account of the death of the owner.

MONDAY, 17th November.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Mauritius White Crystal
Ditto Light Yellow Counter
Ditto Fine White Ditto
Ditto Rich Brown Ration.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11, without reserve,
The balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Sea Breeze, to close the account in consequence of the death of the owner,

B in diamond,
J— 67 tags pale yellow crystals
T—132 ditto amber ditto
E—206 ditto very fine white counters
L—126 ditto graining yellow ditto
H—202 ditto ditto
N—254 ditto ditto
F—300 ditto ditto
E—150 fine grainy brown ditto
K— 67 ditto ditto
V—262 ditto ditto
Q—175 ditto ditto
P—189 ditto ditto
D—297 ditto ditto
MH— 50 ditto ditto
C—281 grainy ration
B—106 ditto ditto.

The balance still unsold comprises all the best samples of this acknowledged first-class cargo, which for the reason above stated will be sold without reserve. The auctioneers, therefore, hope to see a full attendance of the trade and parties interested.
Samples and all particulars can be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers, or will be forwarded on application.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Books.
Large and Unreserved Sale of Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
A large quantity of printed books, a catalogue of which is now being prepared.

Preliminary Notice.

☞ Highly Attractive Sale of General Merchandise.
Now landing, ex Helen Wallace, Leander, and Maid of Judah.

☞ Unreserved Sale of 2000 Packages of Trade Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES are instructed to sell by auction, when landed,
2000 packages merchandise.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale of very Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, &c.
At Barker's Cottage, Bondi Road, Waverley Heights, the Residence of Alexander Dawson, Esq.

On TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving the colony for England, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture, &c., comprising every requisite for a well-appointed and elegantly furnished house.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.
☞ Catalogues will be issued, and may be obtained at office of the auctioneers, 142, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

Weekly Produce Sales.

POSTPONEMENT.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform buyers of wool, tallow, hides, and other produce, that in consequence of the expected arrival of the mail to-morrow morning, their usual weekly sale is postponed till TUESDAY, 18th November.
Sydney, 13th November.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

Postponed to TUESDAY, 18th November, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 18th November, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of 169 Packages New Drapery and Cotton Goods,
Just landed ex Woolloomooloo, Annie Archbell, Henry Miller, and Cumberland.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 19th November.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouses, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY next, 19th November, at 11 o'clock,
169 packages choice new drapery and cotton goods.
Just landed ex the above arrivals.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Sheathing Metal,
16 to 24 ozs.
Euthoven's Brand.

*** Same as used by most of Messrs. G. Thompson, jun. and Co.'s Line of Aberdeen Clippers.
20 Cases.
2, 16 ozs.; 5, 18 ozs.; 5, 20 ozs.; 4, 22 ozs.; 4, 24 ozs.

To Shipwrights, Ironmongers, Shipowners, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Euthoven's celebrated sheathing metal, same as used by most of Messrs G. Thompson, junior, and Co.'s line of Aberdeen clipper ships.
B 1—20
2 cases, 16 ozs. yellow metal sheathing
5 ditto 18 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
4 ditto 22 ditto ditto ditto ditto
4 ditto 24 ditto ditto ditto ditto
The above is for positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st November.

Attractive Unreserved Auction Sale of New Boots and Shoes.
Women's and Children's Fancy Goods, from the well-known Manufacturers,
Messrs. Ussery, Brothers, Dublin.
Also Men's and Youth's Boots,
Manufactured by
Dawson and Sons, and J. Weatherill,
Ex Maid of Judah.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 21st November, at 11 o'clock,
120 trunks and packages new goods, as above, just landed ex Maid of Judah.

Very Important Auction Sale of Superior English Furniture.
Just landed, ex Vimeira.
To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

The whole are now on view.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 14th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely, 25 packages of superior and modern English furniture, viz.—
Dining-room suites
Drawing-room ditto
Loo tables, washstands, chairs
Tea, chess, and backgammon tables
Whatnots, work tables
Canterburys, footstools,
Music stools, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Most Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish Tobacco

In tierces, half-ditto, quarter-ditto, cases, and boxes,
Consisting chiefly of packages that have been opened for inspection.

To Tobacco Merchants
To Wholesale and Retail Grocer
To Speculators
To Buyers for the Interior
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, November 18th, 1862, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The undermentioned parcels of tobacco, viz.—

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

O —736—1 half-tierce Barratt's anchor
D —834—1 ditto ditto
Z —814—1 ditto ditto
Z —740—1 ditto Raven
W—757—1 ditto ditto
R —752—1 ditto ditto
N —768—2 ditto ditto
O —758—1 ditto ditto
N —773—1 ditto ditto
L —823—1 ditto ditto
G —811—1 ditto ditto
O —757—1 tierce Lion
P —757—1 half-tierce ditto
D —749—1 ditto ditto
M—748—1 ditto ditto
V —745—1 tierce ditto
1 half-tierce ditto
T —766—1 tierce ditto
P —741—1 half-tierce ditto
6 ditto ditto, slightly overstoved
A —733—1 half - tierce Eagle
B —761—1 ditto ditto
X —746—1 ditto ditto
S —760—1 ditto ditto
S —761—1 ditto ditto
N —759—1 ditto Emen
A —764—1 ditto ditto
B —764—1 ditto ditto
T —760—1 ditto ditto
C —751—1 half - tierce Black Swan
O —750—1 ditto St. George
E —761—1 ditto ditto
W—762—1 ditto ditto
K —766—1 ditto ditto
A —762—1 ditto Black Diamond
K —741—1 ditto Crest
H —800—1 ditto Shelland's
O —818—1 ditto ditto
R —818—2 ditto ditto
L —823—1 ditto ditto
D —761—2 ditto Chieve
G —761—1 ditto, S in circle
A —761—2 ditto Carrier Dove
C —762—2 ditto ditto
V —736—1 ditto Star and Garter
B —739—3 ditto Sovereign
O —736—1 quarter - tierce Barratt's Anchor
B —759—1 ditto Diadem
I —741—2 ditto ditto
W—757—2 ditto ditto
E —760—1 ditto M'Adam
V —761—3 ditto Sovereign
A —763—1 box Tiger Twist
X —769—1 ditto ditto
W—769—1 ditto ditto

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
Half-pounds.

Z —759—1 case Unique
V —715—1 ditto Xualla
W—740—1 ditto Thistle
M—731—1 ditto Monarch
Ditto 1 ditto Wake-up
P —734—1 ditto Belle of South
B —699—2 ditto Alliance
X —710—1 ditto ditto
Ditto 1 ditto Gipsy Queen
O —796—2 cases Oriental
V —717—2 ditto Irene
Ditto 2 ditto Josephine
Ditto 2 ditto P. Rainy
M—717—2 ditto Eldridge
M—741—5 ditto Sherry
B —699—3 ditto Frontier.

TEAS.

K —723—1 case Ballarat
Ditto 1 ditto National
C —738—3 ditto Jessie
D —718—5 three-quarter boxes Starlight
Y —710—5 ditto ditto
Z —731—5 ditto ditto
D —761—5 ditto ditto
C —753— 5 ditto ditto
I —701—31 three-quarter boxes Starlight
W—717— 2 ditto Black's
W—663—32 ditto Washington
S —716— 2 ditto ditto
H —744— 5 ditto Unique
M—796— 7 ditto Amethyst
A —760—13 ditto Whites.

NAILROD.

P—796—10 half-boxes nailrod Wild Gazelle.

*** In directing the attention of buyers to the above highly important sale, the Auctioneer begs to assure them that every lot as advertised will be sold to the highest bidder without the least reserve. The purchaser of each lot will have the option of taking five additional packages of same brand and at same price (in event of the price meeting approval), a privilege which will only be conceded to the buyers of each lot enumerated above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Watches. Watches. Clothing. Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
35 gold and silver lever and other watches
Guard and albert chains, rings, pins, &c.
4 boxes new and second clothing
Coats, trousers, vests, shirts, &c.
Double and single barrel guns
Revolvers, pistols
Razors and razor strops, hair brushes, &c.
Terms, cash.

ROCKHAMPTON LAND.

THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER.
IMPORTANT SALE
By public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
182 ACRES.
In lots to suit purchasers.
MORT and CO.

THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

ROCKHAMPTON LAND.
ETON VALE ESTATE.
182 ACRES.
Consisting of the very
FINEST LAND NEAR ROCKHAMPTON,
as recently subdivided into
1 to 3½ ACRES BLOCKS.
MORT and CO.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE LAND SALE.

ROCKHAMPTON.
THE ETON VALE ESTATE of 182 ACRES, as recently surveyed and subdivided, consisting of the very
FINEST LAND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ROCKHAMPTON.
Terms at sale.
Title.—Direct from Crown to vendors.
*** Purchasers can obtain their conveyances under the New Real Property Act, at the mere COST OF A FEW SHILLINGS.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Smith and Burnett, surveyors, of Rockhampton, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 14th November,
That very valuable property,
THE ETON VALE ESTATE,
as recently subdivided into
BLOCKS FROM ABOUT 1 TO 3½ ACRES EACH,
The whole having frontages to well arranged wide streets,
☞ This beautiful suburban property was purchased by Messrs. Smith and Burnett (who are large proprietors in this locality) at the first sale of land at Glenmore, after a careful inspection of the whole of the Crown lands prior to the sale. It is distant only
ABOUT 3½ MILES FROM ROCKHAMPTON,
and not quite half a mile from the River Fitzroy, to which it has access by wide Government roads. It has an extensive frontage to the Limestone Creek,
A RUNNING STREAM OF THE PUREST WATER,
and is also within a short distance of
THE MAIN LINE OF ROAD
to Yaamba, the Comet, Peak Downs, Canoona, Maryborough, Princhester, the Isaacs, and the Mackenzie, and the whole of the North and North-western districts of Queensland. The land is the finest in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton, the SOIL BEING RICH, and particularly adapted for
VINEYARDS, ORANGERIES, ORCHARDS, and GARDENS,
and from its immediate proximity to Limestone Creek, there is an
ABUNDANT and NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY OF WATER.
From the elevation of the property, it is particularly valuable for building sites, being quite
BEYOND THE REACH of FLOODS.
A large portion of the estate has a sub-formation of marble, of various shades of colour, some very beautifully tinted—an article which at no distant date will become a very valuable export. The lime now used in Rockhampton is from marble rock, quarried on the adjoining estate of Glenmore. A road has been opened direct from the landing reserve opposite Rockhampton, thus giving it immediate connection with that city, as well as the whole of the surrounding villages of Burnetville, Beda, Edington, Elphinstone, and Kalka; and also, the proposed reserve for botanical gardens and public recreation.
*** The property has been surveyed and marked out by the vendors, and every regard had to the features of the ground in aligning the streets, providing for drainage, and in partitioning off the water frontage.

TITLE.—Grant by purchase from Crown direct to vendors, SUBSEQUENT to the passing of THE NEW REAL PROPERTY ACT OF QUEENSLAND, which still further facilitates all future transfers.
The auctioneers would urge the opportunity afforded by this sale upon all those who may desire to acquire land in this rapidly rising locality, as it cannot fail to turn out a most profitable investment.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Just received from London by the Vimeira.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!!!
Flutes
Blackwood Flutes
Military Bass Flute
Violins
Violin Bows
Clarionets, 6, 8, and 10 keys
Cornets, in boxes
Accordeons
Flutinas
And £50 worth of assorted Music, invoiced at the London marked price.
*** The whole of which, being the property of a passenger by the Vimeira, the same must be sold to the highest bidder.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of music and musical instruments, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, November 14th, at 12 o'clock.

Superb Old Italian Violoncello, made by Peter Guarnerius, Milan, 1666; an undoubted original, in fine preservation. Value in London, £150.
Also,
Several Fine Old Violins, by the first Italian makers.
For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on FRIDAY, November 14, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ THIS DAY (Friday), at 12 o'clock.

At R. Muriel's New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.
On account and risk of the former purchaser.

Box Dray
Horse
Harness, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Dray, horse, and harness, first-class, and warranted.
Terms, cash.

☞ On MONDAY, the 17th instant.

For Unreserved Sale.
An Invoice of Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Harwood to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
The above invoice.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
The Stock of a Trader giving up the Sydney Business.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A stock of fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.
Boots and Shoes.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
A Splendid Shipment of Seasonable Goods.
Now landing ex Cumberland and Maid of Judah.

MONDAY, November 17th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, November 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Without the least reserve,
150 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, comprising a varied assortment from the well known manufacturers—
Davies and Co.
Jackson and Sons
L. Isemberg
Henry Worms.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Particulars in future advertisements.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Warner.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, on the premises of the above insolvent, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade of boots and shoes.
Terms, cash.
Office, Pitt-street, two doors North of King-street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy
Champagne, Vineyard and Vinegrowers' ditto
B.P. Rum, 30 o.p.
Scotch and Irish Whisky
Ports, in hogsheads and quarters, various brands
Sherries, ditto ditto, ditto
Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, &c.
Draught and Bottled Beers.

Important to Wine Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Large parcels of the above, to close accounts for the mail.

Unreserved Sale of
Mauritius Sugars, Muscat Dates
Java Rice, Groceries
Oil Stores, Damaged Candles, &c., &c.

To Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH are instructed to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, to close accounts for the mail,
Ex Elsmore.
15 tons (about) Mauritius sugars.
Ex Eugenie,
10 tons (about) Mauritius sugars
10 tons Java rice
5 ditto Manilla coffee
5 ditto muscat dates
100 boxes muscatels
100 ditto Elsmo raisins
10 cases candied peel
100 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles
20 ditto Hill and Lodge's quart ditto
10 ditto ditto assorted sauces
10 ditto ditto 1 lb. jams, in tins
15 ditto pint and half-pint castor oil
20 ditto Whybrow's pint and half-pint salad oil
100 boxes Ogelby's patent sperm candles
150 ditto Brandon's nova ditto, in 1-lb. packets, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Candles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Walter Hood, from London.

To Grocers and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
SWS,
31 boxes Ogleby's patent sperm candles, each 25 lbs.
Terms, cash.

☞ BOOTS AND SHOES.

Large Unreserved Sale of Summer Goods.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 20th November.
209 trunks and cases of seasonable men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, all suitable for summer wear.
Particulars in a future issue.

Commissariat Sale of unserviceable Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 14th November, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant General of H.M. Navy,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from her Majesty's ships:—
Sails, rope, blue serge, canks, cooks' skimmings, bags, biscuit dust, &c., &c.
At the same time will also be sold some old barrack furniture, utensils, iron, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen
To Shippers
To Speculators
To Drapers
To Storekeepers.

140 packages of Magnificent and Choice Spring Goods, comprising—
Grenadine and Mohair Shawls
Embroidered Cashmere ditto
Llama and Poplinet Mantles
Check Mohair and Lustre ditto
Broche and Embroidered Mohairs
Rich Fancy Dresses and Shawls to match
Fancy Poplinets
Rich Fancy-trimmed Robes
Ladies' Trimmed Morning ditto
Organdie and Jaconnet Muslins
Fine Printed Cambrics
Ditto ditto Percales
Mart and Stripe Lenos
Ladies' White Corsets
Child's Corded Bands
Rich Silk Dress Ornaments
Ladies' Longcloth Skirts, rich flouncing
Ditto Sunshades
Girls' ditto ditto
Gents' Linen Collars and Ties.

☞ Day of Sale, FRIDAY, November 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to submit for public sale, THIS DAY, November 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his shipment of choice spring goods,
Just landed,
Ex Cumberland
Woolloomooloo
Maid of Judah.
J in diamond, 8 over
331 and 332—2 cases, each 12 dozen fine net skirts, 20 rows
335 and 336—2 cases, each 60 pieces 5-4 fine printed percales
339—One case, containing 50 pieces mari stripe and check lenos
341 to 345—5 cases assorted net skirts
347 and 349—2 cases diamond and stripe net skirts
350 and 351—2 cases, each 8 dozen, grenadine gored fancy skirts
353 and 353—2 cases princess royal and drab twill puffed skirts
354 and 355—2 cases ladies', empress and coutille bodices
356—One case, containing 18 dozen ladies' strap and Spanish and Persian corsets
357—One case, containing 28 dozen children's stays, to tie and button
360 to 363—4 cases ladies' white wove and Buckingham corsets
364 to 366—3 cases, each 14 pieces, rich embroidered grenadines
367—One case, containing 29 pieces rich embroidered mohairs
368—One case, containing 4 dozen princess royal and check satsuin skirts
370 and 371—2 cases ladies' drop ornaments, assorted and fancy silk ditto
372—One case, containing 13 pieces rich embroidered grenadines
373—One case, containing 30 pieces rich embroidered pure mohairs
374—One case, containing 31 pieces stripe and check and mari lenos
376 to 379—4 cases rich broche and embroidered mohairs
380—One case, containing 20 dozen ladies' white cotton sun bonnets, assorted
383 to 386—3 cases, each 60 pieces 9-8 fine printed cambric
386 and 387—2 cases, each 12 pieces skirting
388 to 392—5 cases, each 60 pieces 9-8 fine printed cambric
393 to 395—3 cases drop ornaments, assorted colours
396 and 397—2 cases, each 23 pieces check and chene mohairs
398—One case, containing 8 pieces 6-4 cloaking
399 and 400—2 cases, each 30 pieces tolle du nord
401—One case, containing 20 pieces rich plain, sprig, tartan, and check poplinettes
402—One case, containing 26 fancy dresses and shawls to match
403 to 405—3 cases rich assorted grenadine shawls
406 to 408—3 cases, each 60 pieces, 9-8 fine printed cambric
412 and 413—2 cases black cashmere shawls, embroidered
414—One case, containing 37 ladies' fancy mohair llama and grenadine mantles
415—One case, containing 33 ladies' poplinette paletot and circular mantles
416—One case, containing 25 ladies' mohair and mari lustre mantles
417 to 420—4 cases covered steel
422 and 423—2 cases, each 100 dozen, gents' assorted shirt collars
425—One case, containing ladies' fancy rich trimmed mohair robes
427 and 428—2 cases, each 70 pieces, 9-8 organdi and jaconet muslins
429—One case, containing 21 extra richly trimmed poplin mohair and grenadine robes
430—One case, containing children's fancy dresses, frocks, and pelisses
431 and 432—2 cases, each 56 richly trimmed mohair robes, assorted
433—One case, containing 15 dozen Battists and Cleopatra hats.

☞ The auctioneers would earnestly invite the attention of all buyers to these first-class shipments of really superior goods, seldom imported into this colony. Their instructions are imperative to close every line, and in all instances the goods will be sold from genuine invoice by the package.
Terms, extremely liberal.

To Outfitters
To Clothiers
To Woollen Drapers
To Warehousemen.

Valuable Shipment of Messrs. M. and S. Hyam and Co.'s Splendid Manufacture.
Now landing ex Cumberland.

THIS DAY, November 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from Messrs. M. and S. Hyam and Co. to submit for public sale, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods—
DXD under H triangle in triangle,
§ 1 §—One case, containing
1285—18 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers
861—14 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto
3539—10 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto
3035—11 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto
9143—10 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto
1680—12 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto
4562—12 pairs ditto W. E. ditto ditto
1085—20 pairs ditto ditto doe ditto
§ 2 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 3 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 4 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 5 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 6 §—One case, containing
8051—36 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers
1199—36 ditto ditto ditto
4560—10 ditto ditto melton ditto ditto
766—17 ditto ditto stout tweed ditto ditto
4563—14 ditto ditto W.E. ditto ditto
§ 7 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 8 §—One case, containing
4562—18 ditto men's fancy tweed sac jackets
3640—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
3460—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
2470—12 ditto ditto shepherd plaid ditto ditto
2832—10 ditto ditto check melton ditto ditto
2840—10 ditto ditto black rib ditto ditto
§ 9 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 10 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 11 §—One case, containing
2477—10 ditto men's shepherd plaid sac jackets
3662—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
3426—10 ditto drab melton ditto
3460—10 ditto ditto fancy tweed ditto ditto
3640—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
4562—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
3248—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
§ 12 §—One case, containing
3662—12 men's shepherd plaid sac jackets
3460—20 ditto fancy tweed ditto
3640—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
3248—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
§ 13 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 14 §—One case, containing
8432—20 pairs men's fancy tweed vests
4562—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
6364—20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
6563—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5787—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
4901—10 ditto Scotch ditto ditto
3699—10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
8603—20 ditto W.E. satara doeditto
5737—20 ditto ditto fancy ditto ditto.
§ 15 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 16 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 17 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 18 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 19 §—One case, containing
20 dozen boys' and men's black cloth caps, French peaks.
§ 20 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 21 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 22 §—One case, containing
20 dozen men's tweed caps, flat crowns.
§ 23 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 24 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 25 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 26 §—One case, containing
66 dozen fancy regent ties
44 ditto ditto Alma ditto
4 ditto ditto four fold ditto
71 ditto ditto beaufort ditto
§ 27 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 28 §—One case, containing
100 pairs napoleon cord trousers, lapped seams
§ 29 and 30 §—Two cases, each containing similar contents
§ 31 §—One case, containing
180 pairs boys' and youths' millers' mole trousers
§ 32 and 33 §—Two cases, each containing similar contents
§ 34 §—One case, containing
160 pairs men's millers' mole trousers
§ 35 to 42 §—Eight cases, each containing similar contents
§ 43 §—One case, containing
116 pairs bedford hunting cord trousers
§ 44 §—One case, containing similar contents
§ 45 §—One case, containing
64 boys' and youths' fancy tweed jackets and trousers
§ 46 §—One case, containing
150 pairs boys' and youths' shepherd plaid trousers
47 §—One case, containing
120 boys' and youths' heather tweed trousers
48 §—One case, containing
96 boys' and youths' tweed suits
49—One case, containing
50 gents' drab waterproof Utopia coats, 44 to 54 inches
50—One case, containing
50 gents' drab waterproof Utopia capes, 44 to 54 inches
51—One case, containing
50 gents' macintosh coats and capes, assorted
52—One case, containing
200 pairs gents' fine white drill trousers
53—One case, containing
200 pairs boys' and youths' drill trousers
54—One case, containing
20 dozen Angola flannel shirts
55—One case, containing
20 dozen Melton tweed shirts
56—One case, containing
25 dozen fancy regatta shirts, new patterns
57—Case, containing similar contents
58—One case, containing
30 dozen fine white shirts, W. and B.
59 and 60—Two cases, containing similar contents.

The Auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade, to this splendid shipment of really first-class goods. They have been selected with every care and attention for style and quality, and comprise the most choice assortment offered this season.
*** The goods will be sold where practicable from the invoice, and, as the instructions are imperative, every line will be sold.

Ladies' Linen Collars.
Ditto Ditto Sleeves
Ditto Ditto Sets.

THIS DAY, November 14.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
2 cases of the above goods.
Just landed, ex Henry Miller,
And comprising a most splendid assortment, and of the newest styles.
Terms at sale.

Pott's Vinegar.
No. 24.
50 Quarter-casks, now landing
Ex Queen Bee.

☞ The auctioneers would beg to direct the especial attention of grocers, storekeepers, and country storekeepers to the fact that all vinegar sold by them bearing the brand MCB in diamond, P outside, Pott, London, is the genuine No. 24 and full strength, and superior in quality to other sorts sold in this market as Pott's vinegar, London.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
MCB in diamond, P outside,
50 quarter-casks Pott's No. 24 vinegar, each 25 gallons.
Terms at sale.

Pearl Barley.
8 Casks.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
SB & Co. in diamond,
8 casks pearl barley.
Terms, cash.

Ale
Stout
Sherry
Flour.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
To close an account,
14 casks Salt's ale, 3 dozen
16 casks Robinson's ale, 4 dozen
10 casks Salt's porter, 3 dozen
30 sacks fine Adelaide flour
81 cases bottled sherry, each 1 dozen.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
§ 203, 237—10 cases Feast's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
153, 202—13 ditto ditto ditto, each 4 dozen
286, 297— 2 ditto ditto quarts ditto, each 2 dozen
133, 152— 2 ditto ditto 1-lb. mustard, each 5 dozen.
Terms, cash.

10½ lb. Woolpacks.
13 bales, 100 each.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Morning Star, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Morning Star,
WM & Co., S under,
§ 100, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 120,
8 bales woolpacks, each 100, much damaged.
§ 105, 112, 124,
3 bales woolpacks, each 100, slightly damaged.
§ 101, 119,
2 bales woolpacks, each 100, sound.
Terms, cash.

Tartaric Acid.

10 Cases, each 1 Cwt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Stornoway,
S in diamond, TA under,
1-10—10 cases, each 4 tins, each 28 lbs., tartaric acid.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Biscuits.

Ex Woolloomooloo.
7 Cases.
Peek, Frean, and Co.'s.
Without Reserve.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
RP over S,
7 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Assorted Pickles.
200 Cases.
Now landing ex Cumberland.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
DG&Co in diamond S under,
200 cases, each 3 dozen, Cameron and Co.'s mixed pickles, each containing
12 bottles mixed
6 ditto onions
6 ditto piccalili
4 ditto chow chow
4 ditto cauliflower
4 ditto red cabbage.
36
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
York Hams
Washing Crystals.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, the 18th instant.

FOTHERING

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

ALLEN V. PERRY, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PETER COLEMAN.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Wednesday, was now resumed and concluded.

It was an action of trover, &c., for the sale of a quantity of cattle and farm stock, under defendant's order, as part of the assets in Coleman's estate, when in reality they were the property of the plaintiff. The issue was whether, in fact, the property so sold was that of Allen or of Coleman? or whether even if they had been really transferred to Allen, they had not still passed to the official assignee by reason of Coleman having been left in reputed ownership, or of the transfer having been made when Coleman was really insolvent, to prefer the plaintiff, or to defeat the other creditors of the latter?

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. He, plaintiff, was a commission agent, who had had a great many business transactions with Coleman, a dairy farmer of Keira Vale, near Wollongong, in the Illawarra district. In December, 1860, Coleman, who was considerably in Allen's debt, came to the latter for further aid, being, as he represented, in expectation of a distraint for six months' rent by his landlord, Mr. Stewart. He represented that unless he was thus assisted his assets would be swept away, and he would lose all means of paying Allen. He further represented to Allen that he was not otherwise in debt, except to a very few persons, whom he named, for small amounts. Allen did not feel justified or disposed to make further advances, all things considered, but finally agreed to advance £90 to pay the rent, on condition that, to cover this amount and £128 more due at that time, inclusive of advances to pay sundry small liabilities, Coleman should make an absolute sale and transfer of his farm stock and should make over the lease, Coleman and his family to remain and carry on the business as Allen's servants. Such a transfer was made. Coleman remained in possession, but only as managing for Allen, at a salary of £80 a year for himself and family, with the free use of the bullock team when not required for the purposes of the farm. There were then fifty-two cows, seven heifers, five working bullocks, and five horses on the farm, all of which, with Coleman's interest in the lease, were transferred to Allen. The latter had subsequently sold some of these and had purchased other cattle, which he had placed there. That sale was in February, 1861, and was openly made as on Allen's account. In April, 1861, Coleman became insolvent and the form of attaching the property was gone through. Things, however, remained as they were until September last, when the farm stock was sold by order of the defendant, as official assignee. It realised £237 16s. 8d. in cash, but according to plaintiff it ought to have brought between £400 and £500 if sold in the usual way—wholly or partly on credit. On cross-examination, plaintiff admitted that Coleman had been chiefly paid in goods supplied by plaintiff's brothers, with which, however, plaintiff had been duly charged. He had, he said, made cash payments on account of wages to Coleman, but could not state when or where he had made any such payment. He had been on good terms with Coleman until a few months ago when, as he swore, he stopped the latter from obtaining credit on erroneous representations. The result was that Coleman came with some representation to Mr. Perry which led to the seizure and sale forming the subject of the present action. Allen most positively denied that he had made this arrangement with Coleman, to defeat the claims of his (Coleman's) creditors, or even that he knew of Coleman being embarrassed beyond what the latter told him. Mr. Musgrave, a farmer of Illawarra, an uncle of the plaintiff, had, as he swore, engaged Coleman and his family on the terms already stated. He also declared that he had taken possession of the property as Allen's agent. All he had actually done, it appeared, on that occasion was to walk on to the farm to declare that he came to take possession, and to get Coleman's signature to an admission that possession had been thus taken. An agreement, engaging Coleman and his family to manage the property at £80 a year, was signed at the same time. On the other hand it was sworn by Coleman that his possession of the farm had remained the same after the apparent sale to Allen as before. He had continued to deal with the farm and its produce in every respect as his own. He had never received a penny on account of wages, and as to the goods supplied they had been ordered and charged for in the ordinary way, he (Coleman) being individually trusted. In fact, while Coleman did not precisely admit that the transaction between himself and Allen had been colourable—for the purpose of taking his estate out of the reach of his other creditors, and while he had given evidence in the Insolvent Court, which went to sustain the justice of Allen's claim, his present evidence was decidedly to the effect that the sale and transfer were colourable, and made for the mutual benefit of himself and Allen. According to Coleman, Allen had held him accountable for all—from first to last—which had been paid or advanced upon his (Coleman's) account, including the satisfaction of some debts; dealing with him not as a servant but as a principal. In other words, had treated the transaction of December, 1860, as no real sale. Allen's evidence was in direct contradiction of this. It was admitted, too, by Coleman and his wife, whose had been particular accounts to Allen of the profits of the farm, and that milk bills, &c., had been made out in Allen's name. The landlord of the farm, Mr. Stewart, swore that he had always continued to regard Coleman as his tenant, although when the rent, in December, 1861, was reduced from £160 to £120 a-year, Allen had guaranteed the payment of such rent. But there had been a written memorandum of transfer, and £10 of the money paid by Allen was mentioned as the consideration for this. According to Coleman, however, one year's interest, only, in the lease had been thus transferred, or sought to be transferred. The farm contained about one hundred and sixty acres. Evidence was gone into as to the fact of this property being Allen's having been notorious in the neighbourhood. Some of the cattle sold were unquestionably the property of Allen, having been purchased by him, but as they had been placed on the farm after the sale of February, it was contended that they stood in the room of such of Coleman's cattle as were thus disposed of, and as Allen got the money on, £70. Therefore, that the assignee was justified in treating them as part of Coleman's assets.

His Honor left the jury to say whether the transaction of December, 1860, had been wholly or partly one of purchase or one of payment? Whether, with or without plaintiff's knowledge, Coleman had been in insolvent circumstances or was made so by this transaction? Whether, with or without plaintiff's knowledge there had been a preference of himself to other existing creditors? Whether the property had, with plaintiff's concurrence, been left in the reputed ownership of Coleman? And how far the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, under any circumstances, as to certain cattle subsequently purchased by himself? His Honor expressed his opinion that there was nothing morally wrong in the transaction in any case, although it was possible that plaintiff might have desired to be secured as to his own debts, for if he had not advanced the money necessary to pay the rent, the landlord might have swept away all the property, leaving nothing for any of the creditors. He held, however, that if, at the time of the payment—if it was a payment—there were other existing creditors; and if the plaintiff was thereby preferred, such payment would be void. In fact, that such a payment, with or without pressure, and whether the person paid knew it to constitute a preference of himself or not, would be void.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the cattle purchased by himself, £130, and for the defendant as to the residue.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Perry, official assignee, the Commissioner confirmed plans of distribution in the following estates. [With respect to one of these—that of William Blundell—Mr. Perry asked leave to withdraw the plan and account current which had been previously submitted and approved, on the grounds that Mr. Billyard claimed to have a lien upon some deeds to the amount of £27 7s. 4d. which had not been provided for, and that his (the official assignee's) solicitor wished a sum of £20 to be set aside to meet some costs of his. His Honor said that he could not sanction any further delay. The estate had been under sequestration since the 2nd December, 1861, and the usual advertisements had been inserted in the newspapers calling on persons having objections to file them at the office. No objections having been lodged, he could not now sanction the further delay, nor the reduction of the dividend to the creditors who have proved, which the withdrawal of the plan would occasion.]

William H. Chambers, a first dividend of 2s. 5d. in the pound, preferent claims in full.

Robert Becke, 6s. 0½d. in the pound.

William Blundell, first, 6s. 10½d. in the pound.

William G. Ainsworth, 1s. 1d. in the pound.

William Irving, 1d. in the pound.

Humphrey Jones, a plan showing the disposal of the assets realised.

Thomas Purvis, a dividend of 18s. 3½d. in the pound on preferent claims.

James Pinkerton, a plan showing the disposal of the assets realised.

Messrs. Morris, Mackenzie, and Sempill moved for, and obtained, an extension of time for the preparation and filing of plans and accounts in sundry estates of which they are the assignees.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Woolier and Reddy, a special meeting. Three claims for wages were admitted.

In the estate of Henry Desiy, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

Elizabeth Mary Bobart, of Balmain, late of Parramatta, widow. Liabilities, £1509 1s. 3d. Assets, £921 13s. 6d. Deficit, £587 7s. 9d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

David Patterson, of Goulburn, late of Braidwood, schoolmaster. Liabilities, £673 7s. 10s. Assets, £42 11s. 9d. Deficit, £630 15s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

George Wright, of Goulburn, out of business. Liabilities, £86 2s. 5d. Assets, £43 14s. 3d. Deficit, £41 18s. 2d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

William Norman, of Newcastle, late of Waratah, publican. Liabilities, £156 7s. 6½d. Assets, £36 8s. 6d. Deficit, £129 19s. 0½d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 14.—Neil M'Ara, Edward Nichols, John P. Quelch, third. James Snowden, Joseph Roberts, Henry M'Dermott, single,

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with the Mayor and Messrs. Murphy, Asher, Birrell, and S. and J. H. Ross.

Four persons, apprehended for drunkenness, were discharged. Bridget Bramble, for making use of obscene language in a public place, was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. Robert Topping, for a similar offence, was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. John Sullivan, an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Maggie Bradley, a girl who refused to state by what means she obtained her livelihood, was fined 10s., or in default to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for an unprovoked assault with her fist, and subsequently with a poker, on an old woman named Mary Turner, on the 3rd instant.

Arthur Allen, for using threatening language, was ordered to enter into a bond, himself in £20, and two others of £10 each, to keep the peace, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Alfred Baker was fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment, for wilfully destroying Government property.

A deaf and dumb man, named James Stewart, was brought before the Court by constable Collin, who received him into custody on the previous day from Mr. Camb, of the Elephant and Castle public-house, who charged him with stealing a pair of boots. It appeared that Stewart went into Camb's house on Wednesday morning, and made signs that he wanted to buy a pair of boots, whereupon Mr. Camb showed him a pair, which he tried on. Finding that they fitted him, he offered Camb a few shillings, which he refused, being too small a sum; but Stewart, it would seem, understood that Camb gave him the boots, and accordingly walked out of the house with them. He afterwards refused to give them up, and was consequently placed in custody. Mr. Camb, having obtained repossession of his boots, did not wish to press the charge, and Stewart was then discharged.

James Cole, of the Hawkesbury River, appeared before the Court at the instance of Mr. (Alderman) M'Keown, grocer, &c., of George-street South, who charged him with obtaining goods from him under false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that on the 16th April last the defendant went into Mr. M'Keown's shop and represented to him that he (Cole) was a mail contractor, having at that time a contract with the colonial Government for carrying the mail between Sydney and Gosford, and that he was moreover a storekeeper, carrying on business at a place called Peat's Ferry. In consequence of these representations Mr. M'Keown supplied him with goods to the amount of £59 12s. 4d., for which he (Cole) gave two bills on the Bank of New South Wales,—one for £37 12s., for one month, and one for £22, for ten months. When the first became due it was presented and dishonoured, Mr. M'Keown being informed that Cole had no account in the bank. It was proved that Cole had had no contract for carrying the mails during the present year. Moreover, he made no attempt to pay the account after the bill was dishonoured. Committed for trial at the next sitting of the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions; bail allowed.

David Cross, another resident on the Hawkesbury, was charged by the complainant in the previous case with a similar offence. Cross went to Mr. M'Keown on the 10th April last, and represented to him that he possessed some freehold property, and was carrying on the business of a farmer, at Wiseman's Ferry. He requested Mr. M'Keown to supply him with goods, and offered in payment a promissory note, drawn by James Cole (defendant in previous case) on the Bank of New South Wales, and bearing date 1st April, 1862, at the same time informing Mr. M'Keown that Cole was a mail contractor and storekeeper. In consequence of these representations Mr. M'Keown supplied him with goods to the amount of £73, and as Cole's note did not represent that amount Cross gave a note of his own for the additional sum. Both notes were presented at the proper time, and returned with the intimation that neither Cole nor Cross had an account in the bank. It turned out that Cross did not possess freehold property at Wiseman's Ferry as he had represented. Committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions; bail allowed. In both of these cases Mr. Jones appeared for the defendant. Mr. Roberts appeared for the complainant in the first, and Mr. Weedon in the second case.

A man, named John Chamberlain, was brought before the Court by inspector Harrison, on a charge of stealing a bill of exchange on the Bank of New South Wales, drawn in favour of one John Meredith, and presenting the same for payment at the bank. John Meredith said he was a miner, and arrived from Burrangong on the evening of Tuesday last. On arrival he had in his purse the draft referred to, for £22, and another on a Melbourne bank for £100. Being a stranger in Sydney he went to about twenty public-houses before he could get lodgings, and having taken a glass at several of these public-houses he was somewhat under the influence of drink; on leaving one of the houses he felt for his purse, and found it gone. Thomas M'Carthy, paying teller in the Bank of New South Wales, said the prisoner presented the bill produced for payment yesterday morning. Payment having been previously stopped, he asked prisoner whether he was the person referred to in the bill, Meredith, and he replied Yes, he was. He (M'Carthy) passed the bill on to the accountant, and then the manager, who directed Chamberlain to be sent to the detective office in custody. Prisoner on being questioned by detective Elliot, said he got the bill from a man whose name he did not know, but whose alias was Alec Thompson, and who owed him about £5. Subsequently he told inspector Harrison that he had got it from a man whom he had known at Mudgee, and who went by the name of Joe. This man, he said, owed him £1, and he gave him the bill to get it changed and take the £1 out of it. Committed for trial at the next sittings of the Quarter Sessions.

Some evidence was taken in a case wherein two persons were charged with receiving stolen property, the property in question having been stolen from the residence of Mr. Parker, of Surry Hills, an entrance being effected by means of skeleton keys, found with the property on Monday last, while Mr. Parker and his family were from home. The prisoners were remanded for eight days. In another case a wife charged her husband with a violent assault upon her, in a house whither she had fled for protection, and where he had gone to endeavour to get her to return home. The further hearing was adjourned for a fortnight, in order to give the wife an opportunity to return to her husband, and so make up their differences.

The summons sheet was a somewhat formidable document, and contained a list of upwards of forty cases. Mrs. Cummings, for an assault upon Susannah Atkins, was fined 5s. and costs, or in default twenty-four hours' gaol. David Ventiman was ordered to pay the sum of 10s. weekly toward the maintenance of his wife, Ellen Ventiman. Alexander Martin, for an an assault upon John Ward, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. Frank Pettingell was fined 10s. and costs for an assault upon Elizabeth Brown. In a wages case, Saville v. Goddfrey, the defendant was ordered to pay the amount claimed, and 7s. for lost time, with costs of Court. Thomas M'Grath and William Woolfinder were found guilty of breaches of the municipal by-laws, and were fined—the first 10s., or three days' gaol, and the second the like amount with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment. John Coenlan, for a breach of the Act 19 Vic. No. 24, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs, or be sent to Darlinghurst for seven days. The other cases were dismissed, withdrawn, or lapsed for want of parties. The business yesterday was so heavy that four courts were sitting throughout the day.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. S. Lyons, the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. R. F. Raymond.

James Smith, plasterer, was sued by Mary Ann Smith, his wife, for maintenance. The Bench ordered the payment of 10s. per week for twelve months.

There were on the sheets three petty assault cases, each of which was dismissed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Banco Court.—Campbell v. Lotze and another; Moss and others v. Barnett.

Master's Office.—Moffat v. Beckham, examination; Kearney v. Davis, state of facts; Paterson v. Kemp, proposal for maintenance.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Cause List.

4782	Shaw v. Soltan	4837	Sharpy v. De Josselin
4803	White v. Raphael	4838	Morris (assignee) v. Pickering
4805	Downey v. Moffat	4840	Williams and another v. Minch
4814	Kelly v. M'Kanney	4845	Wedderburne v. Ronald
4815	Dawson v. Hambley	4850	Douglas v. Faris
4819	Dawson v. Rice	4851	Douglas v. Louson
4821	Dawson v. Buncheley	4858	Rogers v. Branagan.
4828	Robertson v. Dixson		
4830	Josephson v. Meymott		
4831	Josephson v. Barkhausen		

The Hunter River Sugar Company.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*, adverting to the contemplated operations of this concern, remarks:—Mr. Thomas Scott, of Point Clare, Brisbane Water, who, writing on the subject from practical experience extending over many years in the colony, has frequently, through the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, brought under the notice of the public the beneficial results to be derived from the culture of the sugarcane and its manufacture into sugar, has very kindly afforded much information to the projectors of the proposed company, and approves of their growing the imphee, as more certain than the sugar-cane, which might not mature so far from the coast as the vicinity of Maitland. Offers have been made to some farmers near Maitland to grow a few acres each of the imphee, guaranteeing them a price for their crop equivalent to 4s. a bushel, on the maize crop produced on the adjoining land, and it is expected that a considerable quantity will be planted on these terms. The company also contemplate purchasing that grown by the Hunter River Cotton Growing and Sugar Producing Association, who had already planted a few acres of imphee in connection with the cotton growing experiment, as well as other small lots grown by individuals favourable to the object of the company. It is the intention of the company to procure, while the crop is growing, the services of a thoroughly competent professional man to superintend the erection of the necessary machinery and appliances, and to conduct the manufacturing operations when the cane is ripe.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Musical Instruments; at 12 o'clock, Horse, Dray, and Harness, Violoncello and Violins.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—On the Premises of Mr. Warner, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land on the Etonvale Estate, Rockhampton.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Unserviceable Stores, landed from her Majesty's ships.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.—On the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Crosby and Co., Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, and Balance of Stock, &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.; at their Commercial Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, Dates, Java Rice, Groceries, Oil Stores, Damaged Candles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Millinery, Clothing, Slops, Linen Collars, Sleeves, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Woolpacks, Pearl Barley, and Oilmen's Stores, Tartaric Acid, Fancy Biscuits, Assorted Pickles, Vinegar, Ale, Stout, Sherry, Flour, Groceries, York Hams, Washing Crystals, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Superior English Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At 15, Market-street West, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Quicksilver, Silvering Stone, Doors, Benches, Scantling, Cedar Boards, and Sundries.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Shanks, Kip and Harness Leather.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Firearms, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Dogcarts, Sociables, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Springcarts, Drays, Trucks, Phaeton, Harness, Saddle, Bridle, &c.

Cricket. — Albion v. Albert. — The match between these clubs, which we noticed in former issues, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon. The following were the scores:—Albions: 1st innings, 51 runs; 2nd innings, 88; making a total of 139. Alberts: 1st innings, 103 runs; 2nd innings, one (Adams') wicket down, and 39 runs, of which Lawrence made 21 by a five, a four, three threes, a double, and a single, and not out; Docker making three doubles and five singles, and not out. The Alberts thus winning by nine wickets.

Temperance Hall.—A lecture on "The habitual use of intoxicating drinks, viewed in relation to the functions of the brain," was delivered yesterday evening, by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The attendance was numerous. Dr. Neild occupied the chair. The lecture was a most elaborate one, and was listened to with the deepest attention throughout. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and another to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Band of Hope.—On Wednesday evening there was an entertainment given to the Band of Hope belonging to the Independant Methodist Chapel, Gipps-street, Paddington. The chapel was quite full, there were about one hundred young people present. Mr. Carr, who is actively engaged in the promotion of the cause of total abstinence, proposed to give the refreshments himself, but was assisted by some kind friends to the cause. After tea Mr. Thomas took the chair, when many of the youths recited pieces very much to the satisfaction of all present. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Carr, Butler, Pidgeon, and S. Roseby. Rewards were given to the children who recited best. Several temperance melodies were sung by the Band of Hope choir. All separated highly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

Death by Lightning.—Writing on the 11th instant from Berrima, a correspondent states that on Tuesday, Dr. Fitzgerald, district coroner there, held an inquest on a fine young man named George Bonnet, in the employment of Mr. R. H. Roberts, J.P., Mettajong, who was struck dead by lightning the previous afternoon while driving a team. Deceased bore an excellent character, and was on the eve of marriage to a respectable young woman, which, under the circumstance of this awful visitation, is still more afflicting.

Struck Dead by Lightning.—The *Queensland Times* reports that on the morning of 30th ult., an inquest was held in the Ipswich hospital, on the body of a man, name unknown, who was killed by lightning on the 28th, on the Warwick Road. Charles Barton stated: I am a bullock-driver; on Tuesday last I was coming down with my teams from Warwick; about noon, when within about seven miles from Fassifern, I first saw the deceased; at that time he appeared to be travelling towards Fassifern; he then enquired how far it was to the next station; he appeared to be a fresh hearty looking young fellow, and newly arrived in the colony; about four o'clock I saw him again about a mile beyond the fig-tree, on the Warwick Road, so that he must have altered his direction after I last saw him; upon this occasion I asked him if he had seen a bullock of mine; he told me he had, and passed on; but at this time it came on to rain, with thunder and lightning; went on a little further, when there was one very loud clap, which made my bullocks stop; I then stopped for about a quarter of an hour, and then proceeded; I travelled for about a hundred yards, when I came up with the deceased lying dead upon the ground; I observed that his body was charred, and his clothes torn, a portion of his boot and fragments of his trousers had been driven into the black soil, and a small stick which he had carried lay across his thigh, with fragments of his trousers twisted about it; I then went and reported to Mr. Watkins, at the Peak Mountain; upon visiting the place the next morning, I found his hat, which was a cabbage-tree one, about five yards from the body, almost completely buried in the ground, only a portion of the leaf being out. I am of opinion that the hat had been driven into the ground by the force of the lightning; upon this occasion there were two men with me; we searched his pockets and found nothing but the knife and broken pipe now produced; I helped to convey the body to the Peak Mountain, and afterwards saw it put upon a spring-cart to be conveyed to Ipswich. I took deceased to be a native of the North of Ireland. Henry Challinor, surgeon, being duly sworn, stated: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner of Queensland, practising in Ipswich; I have this day examined the body of a man now lying in the dead-house of the Ipswich hospital; the electric fluid appears to have struck him on the top of the head, passed down the right side of the neck, perforating the ear, pursued its course along the front of the body, and finally passed along each leg—each foot being more or less charred; there is a greater rigidity of the right extremities than of the left; the hair was scorched in the track of the lightning; there was blood issuing from the right ear; I have no doubt but that his death was occasioned by being struck with the lightning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above evidence.

Bush Fires.—On Monday morning, we were informed that Mr. Edwin Vidler, of Jamberoo, has been a considerable loser by the bush fires which raged so fiercely on Saturday. His barn, a threshing-machine, and cleaning-machine, were totally consumed on that day. The origin of the fire is believed to be the alighting of some some sparks on the cabbage tree thatch.—Another fire occurred at Mr. John Regan's, Crawley's Forest, by which Mr. Regan had his house, stockyards, and other sheds erected about the main building, all consumed. It appears that either on Saturday morning or some time on Friday night, the bush close to Mr. Regan's had been set on fire, no doubt to clean the forest; and towards Saturday evening it was discovered that the house was in great danger, and the habitants were engaged in watching the house with great anxiety; but it was of no avail, for in the evening the house did catch fire, and in spite of everything done to save it, was consumed—the only property saved being a few blankets, and things of that sort. We are informed by an eyewitness that there is not a single stick left standing. The milk dishes were all melted, and they show where the dairy formerly stood. We believe that the damage is estimated at least £300.—On Saturday and Sunday nights the forest close by Mr. Robb's was in a most terrific blaze, and was a very grand sight. Happily we have not heard of any damage being done in that direction.—*Kiama Examiner* of Tuesday.

The Drought at Kiama.—The *Kiama Examiner* of the 11th instant says:—We are now badly in want of rain throughout the district. The clover, except in one or two favoured spots of very low ground, like Mr. Miller's swamp, has entirely disappeared. The eye rests on nothing but patches of burnt up grass-looking like straw broken up fine, and the hills with their sides left bare. Water is becoming scarce, and the cattle that until now, amidst the misery and starvation of the surrounding districts, looked fat and sleek, begin to show the effects of short feed, and on some farms have begun to die; while everywhere the yield of milk has fallen to about a fourth of the usual quantity. Unless the long-threatened rain soon comes our dairying operations must cease, and the mortality amongst the cattle will be serious. On Tuesday, appearances were indicative of a change and gave promise of heavy rain, but after a smart shower or two of a couple of hours' duration the clouds broke and cleared off again.

The Murder of the Marengo Mailman.—Wednesday's *Goulburn Chronicle* says:—Robardy, committed for trial by the Marengo bench on the charge of murdering the mailman, Daniel Crotty, was brought down to Goulburn gaol by the escort from Burrangong yesterday.

Volunteer Anniversary and Complimentary Dinner to Captain Edgerton.—Our Windsor correspondent reports that the second anniversary of the establishment of the Hawkesbury Rifles was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, by a complimentary dinner given to Captain Edgerton, by the members of the corps, including a number of the townspeople, which took place in the long room of the barracks. The caterer on the occasion was Mr. Hall, of the Sir John Young Hotel, who loaded the tables with a most excellent and substantial repast. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant Sidney Scarvell, supported on the right by the guest of the evening, and on the left by Mr. William Walker, M.L.A., and Mr. James Ascough, J.P. The vice-chairs were occupied respectively by Mr. G. M. Pitt., J.P., and the Rev. Mr. Garnsey. About fifty-five gentlemen sat down. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, the chairman proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. On proposing the toast of the evening, "Captain Edgerton," the mention of that gentleman's name was received with rapturous applause. Mr. Scarvell passed a well-merited eulogium upon their guest, who, he said, was no stranger amongst them, having resided in Windsor fifteen years, and of whom he never heard a single person say an unkind word. He was a good citizen, respected by all, and was a most efficient officer. He believed that if they had searched the district round they could not have found a gentleman better qualified to fill the position of their captain. It had been his good fortune to propose him to that office, he was unanimously elected, and time had justified their choice. They were particularly indebted to him for their band, without which their company would never have attained the number and influence it possessed. He had great pleasure in proposing the toast. Drunk with all the honours. Captain Edgerton made a graceful reply, and complimented the officers of the corps who had assisted him to bring it to its present efficiency. Other toasts followed, including "The ladies," responded to by Mr. J. A. Dick; "The visitors," responded to by the Rev. Mr. Garnsey, and Mr. W. Walker. The band played appropriate airs at the conclusion of each toast. The whole event went off very pleasantly indeed, and finally broke up shortly before midnight.

Fire on the Mountains: Overland to Sydney.—Wednesday's *Illawarra Express* remarks:—Last Saturday the heat was so unnatural, and the symptoms of rain so strong, that we could not help but express our hopes that rain was coming. Rain, however, did not come; and like every other good tempered person, we had to smile and suffer heat instead of wet. On the top of the mountain the passengers by the coaches were detained for nearly three hours, in consequence of the bush fires which were then raging in that locality, and raging in such a manner that it would have been madness to have attempted to pass on. Several buildings, amongst the number, that of Mr. Cooper (at whose place passengers always received a drink of refreshing mountain water when on the road), were burnt down. A deal of damage was done, and instead of the overland passengers arriving in Sydney by the last train on Saturday, they did not reach Campbelltown until nine o'clock at night, and consequently had to wait for the first train on Sunday morning.

Rain in the Southern District.—Wednesday's *Goulburn Chronicle* reports as follows:—Since our last issue, we are happy to state the weather has taken a decided change. From the middle of last week, dark clouds had begun to gather in the west, threatening rain every evening. On Sunday evening, however, a considerable quantity of rain fell at Collector, and on Monday, more fell in the direction of Boro, there being a slight shower in the evening here, accompanied with a little thunder and lightning. On Monday night, heavy rain began to fall at Yass, and continued up to about ten a.m. yesterday, when it cleared up. The fall extended to Gunning. Last night, about half-past eight, the wind suddenly changed to the south, and blew heavily for a short time from that quarter. A severe thunderstorm also came on accompanied by hail and a good deal of rain.

Messrs. Chappell's Pianoforte Warehouse.—These premises occupy an extent of surface something like 9000 square feet on the ground floor, to say nothing of show-rooms up-stairs, and subterranean warehouses; this vast space is filled with 800 instruments—500 pianos, and 300 harmoniums, a mass of music which, if it were bound up, would make a book three-quarters of a mile thick; 55,000 music plates, that cost nearly half as many pounds sterling, and worth between two and three thousand pounds for old metal; the business occupying thirty-two hands, and as many pair of hands, somewhere about ten hours a day, exclusive of fifty operatives, expert in one of the highest branches of skilled labour, employed at the manufactory in Phœnix Street, Soho—such is an outline of Messrs. Chappell's mammoth establishment. But let us descend a little to particulars. The premises consist of four houses—49 and 50 New Bond Street, and 13 George Street, Hanover Square, a house built between those streets and other intermediate buildings. If you stand at the corner of St. George's Church, and look down Maddox Street, you see the extent of the premises in one direction, and the width of that street itself will give a rough idea of their magnitude in another. On entering No. 50 New Bond Street, where the town business is transacted, you find yourself in a shop 120 feet long; continuous with this is the museum, forty feet long and of great height, round which runs a gallery, something after the style of the reading-room at the British Museum, and filled with music as the latter is with books. This was once the anatomical museum of Dr. Heavyside. Then you come to the Blue Room, fifty feet in length, with a handsome arched roof, and three magnificent New Rooms, designed by Owen Jones. All these are well constructed for sound, and form one vast saloon 210 feet in length by upwards of seventy feet wide. After these are traversed, you enter the Oak Room (the acoustical arrangements of which are admirable), sixty feet long by twenty-seven broad. You then come to the Corridor, forming part of the George Street premises, seventy-three feet deep by thirty-two wide. At the entrance are two very handsome spiral oak pillars. Over this the drawing-room floor constitutes another show-room of equal magnitude. The house that stands between the two frontages is used as a depository for goods, being filled with instruments and music all through. Under the Corridor, on the basement story, is the packing department, whence the instruments are raised by means of a lift, in the area, into George Street. Adjoining the principal shop at the Bond Street frontage, and communicating with it, are the premises 49, New Bond Street, where the country, foreign, and colonial trade is carried on. These premises occupy a space of thirty-five feet by forty-eight. Underneath the two Bond Street houses, occupying the whole extent of the frontage in width, and of about equal depth, are the store-rooms, where music is kept in stock and the music plates preserved. The music in stock in this department is perhaps the most novel and startling feature—at least to a stranger—to be seen on the whole establishment. You find yourself in a labyrinth of passages hewn out of what appears in the "darkness visible" to be a rock consisting of innumerable and variously coloured strata, the layers lying with perfect regularity one above another in exact horizontal order, not tilted up into slants by the upheavings of volcanic convulsions. If it were not for your guide and his lamp you might wander in this web of alleys, just wide enough for one person to walk in, till your faculties were bewildered and your feet refused their office, in short, till both understandings were "done up," without ever finding your way out. As your eye becomes accustomed to the glimmer of the place, you discover that the rock is a mass of paper, and that the strata are the title labels, and if you like to take the trouble of measuring it you will find that these sheets of music, piled one upon another, would make a column rising 3300 feet into the air, a greater elevation than that of Ben Lomond, Helvellin, or Skiddaw; a fact as startling as that which, according to Peter Pindar, so astounded George III. when he was told that Whitbread's beer barrels placed side by side would reach to Kew, and end to end to Windsor. Taking this stock at £5 per foot, we shall find there is nearly seventeen thousand pounds worth. The instruments being of such various prices, it is not so easy to get at their value; taking it in the rough, however, it cannot in our opinion be far short of eighty thousand pounds. There is a remarkable feature in Messrs. Chappell's arrangements which is peculiar to their house. Instruments of like price by all the great makers—Broadwood's, Messrs. Chappell's own, Collard's, Erard's (we take them in alphabetical order), are placed in juxtaposition, so that they can at once be compared by three of the senses, sight, hearing, and touch. The above is taken from Chappell and Co's Illustrated Catalogue. Mr. Lewis Moss, Hunter-street, is agent for the above.

The Protracted Drought.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect which the heavens have shown during the last few days, the drought, we regret to say, still continues, and added to which the suffocating heat of the atmosphere has tended to scorch up what little pasture existed. With no feed for the cattle, and on many farms but little water, the prospect of our farmers is melancholy in the extreme; and we fear, unless rain falls shortly, that the mortality amongst cattle, which is already great, will be largely increased.—*Illawarra Mercury* of Tuesday.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

We have been requested by Captain Towns to publish the following letter to himself from the Postmaster-General of New Zealand:—

Sydney, 11th November, 1862.

My dear Captain Towns,—Knowing the deep interest which you have always taken in the subject of ocean postal communication, and especially in the establishment of a line to connect Australia with Great Britain by way of New Zealand and Panama, I have much pleasure in conveying to you an outline of the wishes and intentions of the colony of New Zealand in the matter. As you are chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the subject will most appropriately through your means be brought before the commercial public of Sydney, to whom it must be of great importance.

You know that when New South Wales was first prepared to subsidise a line of steamers to Panama, New Zealand was not in a position to give very important assistance to the project, though the interests of that colony were identical with those of New South Wales. I am happy to say that New Zealand is now able to give, and has, by a late Act of her Parliament, granted a sum of £30,000 a year for five years in furtherance of the undertaking.

The amount is, for so young a colony, very large; and, when compared with that (£50,000) similarly granted by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, proves that New Zealand is willing to contribute in proportion to the special advantages which she would receive, and does not desire to have her mail service provided at the expense of others.

The Government of New Zealand is anxious to employ the liberal grant of the Legislature to the best advantage; and they, therefore, before taking any other step, desire to know whether the Governors of New South Wales and Queensland are prepared to co-operate in the undertaking. In this matter I now represent the first named colony.

I observe by the public papers that the P. and O. Company are likely to make an offer to the colonies to run a fortnightly line to and from Galle for an addition of about fifty per cent. to their present subsidy. If this be so, the offer may be considered liberal; nevertheless, I think both New South Wales and Victoria, with Queensland and Tasmania, should hesitate before accepting it. New Zealand would certainly not think it worth her consideration, for reasons which I shall mention, and South Australia would wisely require the previous fulfilment of certain conditions.

There are special reasons in the case of some of the colonies; but a few cogent considerations apply equally to all.

A fortnightly service by Suez would give us additional opportunities for writing and receiving letters. I do not think a pressing demand has yet arisen for this improvement unaccompanied by some other advantage.

The fortnightly service by Suez would open up no new fields of commerce.

And it would neither facilitate nor cheapen the passage from or to the mother country.

These are the two great needs of these rising colonies. We ought to take every means in our power to introduce population and capital from the old world; we ought to remove every unnecessary obstacle to free movement, not in one direction only, but in all, and we ought to connect ourselves commercially with those great countries in the double continent of America, which are now almost sealed against our mercantile enterprise. A great link, one of immense importance, is now wanting between the Australian colonies and the western world, and it is to the completion of that link that we should now bestir ourselves if we move at all.

The Panama route has the great advantage over a second line by